Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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From the Albany Literary Gazette.

PRIZE POEM.

THE WESTERN EMIGRANT

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way home. I felt sure that my poor old son-in-law was one of the most miserable victims of gambling, and had involved his family in ruin.

Mr. Beauchamp, with the aid of wine and medicine, soon recovered sufficiently to give us his bed; but his mind was evidently ill at ease. Had I known at the time what I was afterwards required to do with what intense and unwonted alacrity should I have executed him!

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Evening Post.

Containing, perhaps, a larger amount of reading matter, than is furnished in any other paper; its weekly contents are written, selected and prepared expressly for this, and without reference to any other weekly or daily publication.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 142 of which 13 were by catarrh, 6 by cholic, 23 by consumption of the lungs, 9 by convulsions, 6 by scarlet fever, and 1 by influenza. Ten of the whole number, were from the Almshouse. Forty-two were under the age of one year.

Extract to the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post, dated

Washington City, 21st Feb. 1832.

The admission of the inhabitants of the city has this day been very generally carried by the appearance of that far-famed and quite evidenced military company from your city, the "*Washington Grays.*" Th y made their first appearance yesterday, but the rain was descending in torrents, and the inhabitants were prevented from showing their politeness to as great an extent as they would have done, and as they have done to-day. The "Grays" make a fine appearance and possess the unrestricted admiration of all who see them, while the young gentlemen of tall and manly mien, and graceful movement, and fine face, and military manners and military dresses, are making sad work among the hearts of our Washington ladies, many of whom were assembled in the Supreme Court room this morning to hear the interesting character of Wirt; but when the sweet tones of Frank Johnson's Band fell upon their ears, there was little room in their heads for Mr Wirt's eloquence, and still less for his agreement. But when the fine forms of the young gentlemen appeared, as they marched up to the Capitol, the effect upon our ladies was most striking. Poor things—they could not sit still in the court room—there were *too many were about!*" they could not bear to look upon those aged, old grey headed, and bald-head judges, with their black gowns on—they wanted—they did not want—to—to—see the soldiers but—they wanted to—go out into the air, the more—the men—the men were in their way!! "Wonderful," thinks I, "a man in a woman's way! that's odd indeed—the first time, I guess." But at length we got out into the air—and there were the "Washington Grays" and after remarking to the young lady who was leaning on my arm, that those were all young men of respectability, as I had been informed—a long, deep, and portentous pause ensued—during which she was looking very steadfastly at the soldiers. I expected some mischief was going on in her heart for at any rate in *headwork* and all my fondly budding hopes were soon to be blasted; when presently, drawing a deep sigh, she says—"there is one among them—that tall, graceful gentleman, with black whiskers and a Roman nose, who would soon break down the fortifications of my heart." "There," thinks I, "my job is nearly done, oh, what a fool you must be," thinks I to myself "get into love with a man because he had black whiskers and a military cast on! Confound those Washington Grays! I wish they had stayed at home—not come here to destroy all a body's hopes." But I soon found that, not only me lady, but all the ladies were getting into love with them: and I met two or three gentlemen who were as deeply in love as myself, and they had just, very suddenly, discovered that they had been *loving fools*, because they *would be pleased* with *other* gentlemen, with "*black whiskers and a soldier cast.*" So you may tell your "Washington Grays" that if they desire to preserve unbroken the hearts of the Washington *ladies*, and to keep them out of the pillows of the gentlemen, they will henceforth stay at home. I shall not dream about any thing else than *swords* and *Washington Grays*, from this time until I get—*married*.

The political condition of the metropolis at present is very inflammatory. Perhaps at no period of our country's history has there been more excitement at the seat of government. The rejection of Van Buren has produced great consternation among the friends of the President.—Many of his devoted partizans seem to have unstopped the phials of their bitterness, and the rascal of party spirit, and the "random ravings" of partizans, appear to find no gratification in revenge, no solace in shame. There is a great deal of personal hostility, out of which it is expected some fighting will grow. One or two challenges have already been given, but the southern gentlemen appear to be wanting in pluck, when there is fighting to be done. I look forward, myself, with more gloomy forebodings into the future, than I ever did. At no time since the adoption of the constitution has such a gloomy vista hovered over our country's hopes: all eyes and all hearts are turned towards the debate on the tariff and the re-chartering of the United States Bank. All the feelings of the South as well as the East, are enlisted, and there seems little disposition on either side to yield. But if the session of Congress is suffered to pass without a thorough modification of the tariff, and an equalizing of the duties, it is more than probable that the South will never be represented here again. The mail will close very soon, and I must conclude with a good night.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Mobile, Feb. 1st. 1832.

DEAR SIR—You wish me to give you some account of my travels, and here I make the attempt. Mobile is laid out something similar to Philadelphia—the streets crossing each other at right angles—but in front of the bay, it has a much handsomer appearance. The stores are in a straight, regular line, the dwelling houses, chiefly, are but one story high, and principally wooden. Very few brick edifices are to be seen. The houses are generally built on the French or Spanish order, with balconies in front.

Mobile is about as large as the city of Camden, N. J. It contains four Churches, six large Hotels, which do a pretty fair business, a Market House, and a brick Theatre, not yet finished. The Market House is divided into three departments: the first for meat, the second for fish, and the third for vegetables, &c. The articles are on sale until eight o'clock in the morning, when all the venders retire.

It is customary here, for gentlemen every morning to go to Market, and procure a cup of Coffee, for which they pay one *picayune*, (6¼ cents.) Into this custom I have already become initiated.

The streets of this place are paved with shells, which are brought from the bay. When they become broken up, for which a very little travelling upon them is sufficient, they form a hard and most excellent pavement.

I took a ride, on horseback, a few days ago, to get a glimpse of the country, round the city. I directed my excursion first towards a place called Sandy Hill, of which I had heard much talk. After a fatiguing ride, I arrived at the place, and experienced much disappointment. I found nothing to compensate me for my trouble. Sandy Hill, is a miserable looking place, embellished with a few dead pines, and a number of scrubby bushes. The old College is a frame building, encircled with a fence, but the garden is entirely destitute of flowers, and appears as if little cultivation was ever bestowed upon it. Near by is an old frame house, dating its erection in the year one of the Antediluvian world, when materials were of course scarce. You may imagine my disappointment, when I compared this excursion with my rides in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Very little attention appears to be paid to the soil: I have not yet been able to discover a single garden, and where the natives obtain their vegetables, is more than I can tell. The land, I suppose, is good for tilling. Perhaps, however, I do injustice to the place, from this not being the season for cultivation. * * * *

I may blow my ears that I never grew to a very high stature, for if I had, I should now be sadly put to it, to find a resting place. The beds are about two-thirds as long as a common man: I have found it necessary to adopt the Irishman's plan of lengthening the bed clothes.

Yours, truly.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the S. E. Post, dated

Baltimore, Feb. 12, 1832.

"As I have not observed in your paper, any account of the large Ox we have in our village, and feeling a desire that so large an animal should be spoken of, I wish you would notice it in your paper. He is owned, and was raised by Dr. W. Elmer, of this place: is seven years old, and was weighed the 7th Jan. last, alive, by competent persons, and his weight ascertained to be 3280 pounds, weighing several hundred more than the Tyler Ox, or any other Ox ever raised in the United States. I am told he can be brought for $500 [illegible] was refused by the citizens of Philadelphia."

This great ox is now in Philadelphia and exhibited at the Black Bear Tavern, north Front street above Vine.—*Ed*

For the Saturday Evening Post.

CITY POLICE.

About ten o'clock, on Saturday night, Wilkins, a watchman, found the cry of murder, in Water street near Arch. Proceeding at once to the spot whence the cry issued, he found a black fellow in a parley with two white sailors—He stood that then had assaulted and beaten him, and rifled the red in order of a newly arrived, the property of one Spencer Archer, which he was conveying to its owner.

John Hudgins and Joel D. Lewis were the individuals who had committed the assault. When before his Honor the Mayor this morning, they pretended to be ignorant of what [illegible] the door mats. They had no excuse to offer but intoxication, and were consequently fined and bound over to keep the peace.

A lady, respectable in appearance, as far as regards dress, called, rather early in the week, and stated to Lieutenant Cochran, the officer of the watch, that she resided in a certain house in Front street, below Dock, and that the night before last, she had complained to her husband that he had broken her furniture. He said he would be broken for everything he had seized her by the hair of her head and dragged her about the floor in a manner unbecoming of the husband of a wife or home, by entering the most horrid imprecations—that he had left home the floor unable to rest—he continued beating her children, and even assaulting her servant, a boy only four years of age. She stated further, that everything when under the influence of liquor, her husband was kind and attentive to her wants, and that were it not for his frightful [illegible] for intemperate habits, she would live contented and happy.

The Mayor after giving the lady a well merited reprimand for his conduct, ordered him committed to prison.

Mr. Clayton, a watchman, was called upon by a citizen on Saturday evening, to arrest a number of boys, behaving in a very noisy and disorderly manner, in Dock street—He took with him an assistant, and proceeded to the spot, but the boys having dispersed, watchmen at proper places, received information of their coming, and moved off. He succeeded in arresting two, who were brought up for examination on Monday.

A witness deposed, that as he was passing along Dock street, on Saturday evening, he heard the cry of murder from a female voice. Pursuing over to the place whence it issued, he found a collection of boys, to the number of from two to three hundred, busily engaged in flinging stones and mud at a genteel, respectable looking dwelling house. The young lady whose cries he heard, was before the door, struggling to effect her escape; the design of the boys being, more secretly, to annoy her with the mud. Her father and brother were endeavoring to get her in the house, and they at length were safe. As they remained before the door, swearing and cursing, and creating a terrible disturbance, the father, to drive them away, raised an upper window, and threw out a quantity of water. This exasperated the boys the more, and a volley of stones was sent against the house, which promptly broke and battered all the sash and windows.

Other witnesses confirmed this statement, and one, a neighbor in the house above mentioned, added, that the female who had been thus assailed, was a lady who had properly not only the property but the lives of orphans. Their tumultuous proceedings disturb the peaceable inhabitants for squares around.

The boys taken—John Bales, and James Cumbe's—were interrogated as to the names of their confederates in this business. A description of the principal malefactors was obtained, and warrants promptly issued for them—They were committed to prison.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

THURSDAY, FEB 23d, 1832.

In the SELECT COUNCIL Mr. Johnson presented a petition from sundry inhabitants, praying that Schuylkill Fifth street, between High and Chestnut street, may be paved. Also, a petition for paving Lombard street from Thirteenth to the river Schuylkill. Referred to Paving committee.

On motion of Mr. Penn, the bill for regulating the ordinance of wood, and the rates of wharfage on the Delaware and Schuylkill, reported some time since, was taken up for a second reading. It was read by sections, and with some amendments adopted.

The bill is simply a digest of the law now in force, and varies from it only in the salaries of the coroner and deputies. Salaries fix the salary of the Coroner at the Drawbridge, at $600, and of his Deputy at $300. The Coroner on the Schuylkill, is to receive the entire amount of coolage and one-third of the wharfage, for his compensation.

In the COMMON COUNCIL, the committee to whom was referred the letter from William Rush, Esq. in relation to the navigation of the river Schuylkill, presented a report accompanied by several documents. They are of the opinion that the action of councils should be directed to the river Schuylkill, that the navigation may not be obstructed by lengthening the wharves on either side, and the consequent formation of alluvion in the streets. They consider that the breadth of the river should be preserved at 400 feet, and that lines should be drawn for the regulation of wharves to be hereafter built. To the Report was attached two resolutions; one authorising the appointment of a joint committee from each Council to confer with the proper authorities of Spring Garden, Penn'sbrook, Moyamensing, Blockley and Kingsessing, on the subject of petitioning the Legislature for the creation of laws, regulating the breadth of the Schuylkill river, and the construction of wharves thereon. The other requires the printing of the documents connected with this matter for the use of the members. The Select Council concurred.

The Rev. Mr. Upham, of Salem, (Mass.) has recently delivered a lecture on the history of Witchcraft. He says, "A witch was regarded by your fathers, as a person who had made an actual, deliberate, and formal compact with Satan; by which compact it was agreed that she should become his faithful subject, and do what she could in promoting his cause; and, in consideration of this allegiance and service, he on his part agreed to exercise his supernatural powers in her favour, and communicate to her a portion of those powers." It appears that during the prevalence of the delusion twenty-five persons were executed, and fifty-five escaped death by confessing themselves guilty.

The London Courier, arguing against the opinion entertained by many of the English Physicians, that the Cholera is contagious, holds this language:—"What does Mr Searl say? This gentleman returned from Warsaw, where he had from 20 to 30 cholera patients, out of an immense number of sick, dying daily; but tells us that not one of the hospital assistants—not one of the hospital attendants—not one of the nurses—not one of those who handled the dead, fell a victim to the contagion. But let us come nearer home, and look at Sunderland itself; not one of the medical men, who were daily handling the patients, received the disease by contagion—None of the persons who laid out the bodies suffered in the performance of their duties. We are told, indeed, of a nurse who died after handling one dead body; but what proof has been offered that the individual in question did not sniffer like the others from the same proximate cause? If that nurse died from contagion, how is it that all nurses—all the medical men—all the attendants have escaped?"

UNITED STATES MINT.—In the Senate on Tuesday the annual report of the Directors of the Mint, was presented, exhibiting the operations of that institution for the past year. The report states that the coinage of the past year amounts to $3,923,473 60; comprising $714,270 in gold coins, $3,175,600, in silver coins, and $33,603 60, in copper—consisting, altogether, of 11,792,284 pieces, viz: Half Eagles, 140,584; Quarter Eagles, 4,550; Half Dollars, 3,873,660; Quarter Dollars, 208,000; Dimes, 771,250; Half Dimes, 1,242,700; Cents, 3,359,260; and Half Cents, 2,200. $26,000 worth of the gold coined, was received from Virginia; $294,000 from North Carolina; and from Georgia, $476,000 worth. Alabama and Tennessee also furnished gold bullion to the amount of $1,000 each, "indicating (as the report remarks) the progressive development of the gold region." The coinage of copper yielded a profit of about ten thousand dollars the last year; and, in consequence, reduced the expense of the mint establishment, for that time, to $28,000.

EASTON, (Pa.) Jan. 26.—Charles Hay, our worthy Grave-digger of this Borough, says the Argus, during the last 36 years, has himself buried 1336 of his fellow citizens, exclusive of some hundreds, at the interment of which he assisted. He is still hale and hearty—and bids fair to add a goodly portion to the number. Though it be an unchristian wish we hope to live to attend his funeral.

ARREST FOR DEBT.—It appears from the affidavits which are officially filed, that in two years and a half, 70,000 persons have been arrested for debt in and about London, the law expenses of which have amounted to upwards of half a million.

COST OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGNS.—It results from official dates, that the losses of the Russian army, either on the field of battle, or in lazarettos, and hospitals, have amounted to 180,000 men. In this enumeration, the capture of Warsaw alone appears, to have cost 20,640 lives!

The number of Poles at present in banishment amounts to 62,000.

IMPROVEMENTS OF NORRISTOWN.—It is a pleasing theme to occasionally note the numerous improvements of our thriving Borough. With the opening of the approaching Spring half a dozen new buildings will be erected, and about 15 or 20 more during the Summer. Those in addition to the making of our Rail Road, will give employment to a large number of hands, and tend greatly to enliven the business of our Borough.—*Nor. Herald.*

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to whom were referred the Message of the Governor and sundry memorials relating to the

ABOLITION OF LOTTERIES.

READ, FEBRUARY 10, 1832,
BY MR. DUNLOP, CHAIRMAN.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the message of the Chief Magistrate, and the several memorials relating to the abolition of lotteries—RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That fully aware of the responsibility imposed upon them, they have bestowed upon the subject submitted to their consideration the laborious investigation to which it was entitled. Sensible of the evils arising from the prosecution of lotteries, and that the picture which has been drawn of the enormous extent to which they have been carried, and the appalling consequences which are daily flowing from this miserable plan of finance, under the alleged sanction of the commonwealth, they could not but feel the strongest disposition to eradicate this cancer from the bosom of the state.

A lottery is at best but systematized gambling, a splendid lure for the unwary, in which the chance of remuneration to the adventurer is in no proportion to that of any other mode of gaming. Yet, like the Mirage of the desert, it lures and deceives, not only the unconscious, but the most practised beholder. The old and young, the economist and the spendthrift, the knowing one and the innocent, the poor man and the rich, with equal eagerness, crowd around this gorgeous temple of fortune, and though to-day the dupes of its deceitful promises, return to-morrow with eyes as anxious and inquiring, to gaze upon and seek the glittering favours it affects to offer. To its insatiable coffers are consumed as well the pittance of the poor as the thousands of the wealthy, and though the one may be kept destitute and the other become the victim of bankruptcy, still the occasional prize that is blindly lavished, crowds the portals with its deluded devotees. Every device that can entrap the unwary, and allure the giddy, is invented and displayed, and a glare as false as it is flattering, that only

"——leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind,"

deceives from day to day the victims of its delusion.

There may be other grants of lotteries made in unwary moments by the legislature, to other institutions, which time and circumstance have probably rendered obsolete; but the only one in active operation is exercised by the Union Canal Company, an institution which seems to have been in some measure a favorite of the public: and your committee, though anxiously disposed to cut off this monstrous system of imposition, practised under its authority, have yet been too strongly impressed with the propriety of respecting the rights of the corporation and of individuals, and preserving untarnished the public faith, to recommend such a measure, without the most scrupulous scrutiny, and confident assurance of their own conclusions. Feeling the great responsibility they were under, in deciding upon property to a great amount, upon perhaps the future prosperity of the Union Canal Company, upon the guarantee of the state on the faith of which nearly half a million of dollars had been invested, they invited and enjoyed a full, laborious and able discussion of the whole subject, by counsel on the part of the memorialists, the company and their assignees.

The following list of schemes in each year, as furnished by the company, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, shows the amount of the lotteries drawn in each year, from the passage of the act of eighteen hundred and eleven till the beginning of the present year.

Year.	Amount of Schemes.	Year.	Amount of Schemes.
1812	$450,000	1822	$178,295
1814	400,000	1823	132,976
1815	400,000	1824	318,300
1817	555,000	1825	1,209,640
1818	528,000	1826	1,127,875
1819	200,000	1827	1,210,172
1820	475,000	1828	1,308,763
1821	160,000	1829	2,705,748
		1830	4,772,892
		1831	5,216,240
Raised 'till the act of 1821,	$3,068,000		
		Raised since the act of 1821,	$18,180,891
			3,068,000
			21,248,891
Ten per cent. on the above, is			$2,124,889

It appears from the above list of lottery schemes that they have amounted, from the date of the act of eighteen hundred and eleven until that of eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to three million sixty-eight thousand dollars, and from the passage of the latter act till the beginning of the present year to eighteen millions one hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, making an aggregate of twenty-one million two hundred forty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars; ten per cent. upon which will show that the company has raised by way of lottery, through the medium of their assignees, a "nett profit" of two million one hundred twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars. If we take from this amount raised the sum of seven hundred eighty thousand two hundred and eighty three dollars, which they pretend to claim a power to raise, we find they have exceeded their own estimate by one million three hundred forty-four thousand six hundred and six dollars.

There is one more light in which the committee ask the indulgence of the House to place this subject and they are done.

The Union Canal Company say they have received, on their own mode of estimating the proceeds of the lotteries.

From the act of eighteen hundred and eleven till that of eighteen hundred and twenty-one	$134,250
And since the latter act to the present year,—	269,210
Making an aggregate of	403,460
From which deduct what they were entitled to raise,	340,000
Leaves more than they were entitled to raise under the old act	65,460

The above sum of sixty-five thousand four hundred and sixty dollars over what they were entitled to raise by the act of eighteen hundred and eleven has been raised under the continuing power given by the act of eighteen hundred and twenty-one up to this time, when the tolls are more than doubly sufficient to relieve the state from all responsibility.

If this monstrous system, as now pursued, will be permitted to continue—if it must be prosecuted till eighteen hundred and forty-six, the end of the twenty-five years, to the same extent they have been the last year, before that distant day arrives, lotteries to the amount of perhaps seventy million of dollars will have tarnished the moral purity of Pennsylvania. If we add to this prodigious sum the amount already drawn under the auspices of the company since the act of eighteen hundred and eleven, we will have an aggregage of at least eighty-eight million one hundred eighty thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars.

Your committee submit it to the House, to any human being of the most towering credulity to say if it can be credited for one moment that the legislature could have supposed they were entailing on themselves and their posterity so galling a burthen without any expectation of redress. But they hope they will be permitted to say that the usurpations of this corporation will stand as a lofty beacon to warn us of the danger of trusting to any system of finance that is based upon an immoral foundation; and they confidently hope that when this blot is wiped away, the legislative power of the state will never again be allowed to tarnish her fair fame to protect her treasury; but that that "VIRTUE" which shines conspicuous upon the escutcheon of our commonwealth will remain as unsullied as her "LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE."

WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF SLAVERY.—In a letter to Sir J. Sinclair, dated 11th Dec. 1796, Washington thus emphatically gives his opinion why foreign emigrants should prefer Pennsylvania to any of the slave states, and why the lands in the former state are more valuable than those of Virginia: "because there are laws here for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither of the two States above mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote."

BOSTON, FEB. 17.—At the Mansion House, Milk street, betwee 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. James G. White, suspender manufacturer, put a pead to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor. He had manifested symptoms of dangement for several days previous; and about the same hour the preceeding night, he left his chamber and descended to the lower apartment telling the bar-keeper that some rascals were i the street, calling him by name and applying there to abusive epithets; and requested the bar-keeper to go with him and drive them away. He remarked to two or three persons on Wednesday that he was sick and miserable, and that if he did not get speedy relief he should destry himself. He retired to bed at a seasonable hour that night, apparently in great mental anguish. His wife had discovered a pair of pistols in the chamber, and though unloaded, she thought it prudent to conceal them. He was restless—got up and walked the chamber; uttered at intervals incoherent and wild expressions—told his wife that malicious persons were coming up stairs into the room, and seizing the boot-jack, assured her that no harm should come to her. Soon after this, he staggered and fell to the floor; and on examination it was found that he had committed the fatal deed; the gash was wide and deep, severing entirely every important artery and muscle, and he expired without uttering a word. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon. We understand that the verdict of the coroner's jury, was suicide committed in a fit of insanity.

It may be a satisfaction to the curious to know what a United States Congress is made up of; and first we find that there are more Mechanics than of any other class, for we show 2 Smiths—2 Barbours—2 Sheppards—a Taylor—a Cooper—a Butcher—a Chandler—a Mercer—a Potter—a Plummer—a Mason—a Miller—a Harper—a Collier—a Webster—a Wheeler—an Archer—2 Cooks and a Stewart. They have also one Angel with one Wing—one Man and one Soul, as well as some interesting parts of the animal structure—such as Arm-*strong*—Foot—Chinn—Nuckolls, and two Broad-heads: you find Robbins also, perhaps side by side with a Lyon, a Griffin and a Choate—Then they have Weeks, Day-*an* Knight, and Double-Day. They are well provided with Homes, Chambers, and Halls—they have Potts too and Bells and Reeds—a Kane, a Pitcher, a Kannon, a Carr and Moore too. There are two Whites to one Brown. There are Clay Banks, a Hill, two Condets, one Ford and some Say more. That they have all the prevailing fashions is shown by the great variety of Tons, for they have Clay-ton, New-ton, Johns-ton, Pat-ton, Benton, Vin-ton, Apple-ton, Dray-ton, Hun-ington, Pendle-ton, Washing-ton, Worthing-ton Creigh-ton. They have many *Sons*—Toonlin-son, Car-son, Steven-son, Dicker-son, Robin-son, Anderson, Thomp-son, John-son, Dick-son, Pearson, Allis-son, Ma-son,—for this Troop you find two Bibbs, but unfortunately no Tucker—and finally they have what is a shame to our Republican institutions, notonly a Tyler and a Marshall, but 4 Kings; these we recommend to be taken to Gaither, and cast out Root and Branch.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes some tables and details, by which it appears that, through the influence of the Temperance Societies, the consumption of ardent spirits has greatly decreased in this country within a few years. For example in 1824 the amount of ardent spirits imported into the United States was 5,285,047 gallons, and in 1830 it was but 3,351,210 gallons. Again, the amount of domestic spirits which passed Utica down the canal in 1828, was 2,504,524 gallons, whereas, in 1831, it was but 1,472,685 gallons. So much for the progress of Temperance! It would be a valuable table, could such a one be obtained, to discover the progress in life, in fame and prosperity, for twenty or forty years, of one hundred persons, who set out at the beginning as fully temperate with regard to ardent spirits, in contrast with the same progress of one hundred others who commenced the world as occasional drinkers. The results of such a table could not but be salutary.—*Pa. Inquirer.*

We are indebted to a friend for the following letter, written at Wheeling, Ohio, on the 12th inst.

I have seated myself for the purpose of giving you an account of one of the most devastating floods, that has ever occurred in the western waters. But I find words inadequate to express the terrific grandeur of the scene, the lower part of the town presents—particularly when emanating from so feeble a pen.

The river is now fifty-five feet above its ordinary level; this unprecedented rise has inundated all south Wheeling, and has carried off twenty-eight houses. The distress of the unfortunate families thus driven from their homes, is heart-rending beyond expression. Mothers with their little ones, are wandering about the streets seeking shelter and food. The counsel-room and other public buildings are filled, and numbers have been received into private families. The most praiseworthy exertions, are actively made by every class to assist the afflicted inhabitants who are reduced to beggary, by the destructive element.

Bridges in every direction have been swept away, and there are now eight feet of water on the national road, which has prevented our receiving the eastern mail during yesterday. The passengers and mail are within two miles of town, but cannot approach further.

Serious fears are entertained for the safety of families living on the banks of the river, and on islands; they will remove from floor to floor, and thus procrastinate their departure, until the means of escape are cut off. Accounts have already reached us, of whole families having perished.

The loss sustained above, in consequence of the flood must be immense, as dwellings, barns, mills, lumber, flour, wheat and hay-stacks, &c. have been floating down in great quantities for many hours. But great as has been the destruction of property above, it must be trifling compared to the ruinous effects of the rise below.

The Columbus, which has just arrived, reports that not a vestige remains of many of the towns below. Marietta presents a most melancholy appearance. A large portion of the place has entirely disappeared, and in the higher parts of the town little more is to be seen than the tops of chimneys. Nothing could be learned respecting the safety of the inhabitants, as the boat could not effect a safe landing.

The effects of this terrible calamity, will be sensibly felt by the mercantile portion of your citizens. Very many merchants bordering on the Ohio, who were doing a large and profitable business, have lost every thing, and are thus made bankrupt. But the most deplorable consequences, is the effect it will have upon the health of the country. The vegetable matter the river must deposit, will, I fear, produce fevers of the most malignant nature.

I have not time at present to answer the enquiries made in your last, but will take an early opportunity of writing more fully.

The Charleston Evening Post, in noticing the fact of the Rattlesnake swimming across arms of the sea says—"The habit is common to other snakes, as well as to the rattle snake. They have been met in the midst of their passages on bays five or six miles wide. There is a fact in the habits of the deer on our hunting islands, which is, we think, as worthy of record as this of the rattlesnake and which we have never seen in print.—It is, that when pressed by the dogs they will plunge into the surf—and swim in a direct line entirely out of sight. The huntsman has only to wait for a half hour, or so, and he is sure of his shot; for the animal always returns to the very spot where he entered the ocean, or within a hundred yards of it, in the direction of the tide; and whether from exhaustion or confusion, it will, in making for shore, neither change its course nor turn back, though it sees the sportsman waiting at the water's edge.

Count Leon and Messrs. Rapp.—It will be remembered, that we some time since mentioned the arrival of a Belgian Count, who had wandered westward with the determination of colonizing somewhere in Pennsylvania. He has, it seems, resided some months at Economy, in the society of Mr. Rapp, and from some recent paragraphs in the newspapers published in that quarter, it would appear that the count has not acted precisely as becomes his character and condition. The Beaver Republican says:—"It appears that the Count has drafted a new constitution, in which he grants the privilege of marriage to all the members of the Society who wish it and abandon Mr. Rapp. In consequence of which one hundred young men immediately signed the Count's, and were on Tuesday last marched through the streets of Economy, with an officer belonging to the Count at their head. How things will terminate time will determine. In a few weeks we expect to be able to give a complete history of this revolution; this is putting down one monarch to elevate another, we fear more oppressive. —*Inq.*

The Great Match Race at Charleston, was to take place on Tuesday. The Secretary of the Charleston Jockey Club, writes under date of 13th inst. to the Editor of the Sporting Magazine here:—

"Our City is filling fast—*Clara and Bonnets O'Blue* are both here, and looking fine.—Both have their backers, and the interest is increasing as the hour of trial approaches. By the mail of the 21st I will forward you the result, if only in a line—the official account of our Races of course you shall hear as soon as approved by the Club."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—This is a new art not long since invented in London, and consists, as the name imports, in engraving on wood, by fire or rather by steel pencils heated to various temperatures. It produces a rich variety of shade, which being placed alternately in basso or alto relievo, has a most striking and singularly pleasing effect.

The Wheeling "Times" of the 15th says, that the river Ohio was on that day thirty-six feet above *low-water mark*. The river began to rise at that place on the 9th, and was at its height at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 11th, when, it was from five to six feet higher than it was in the memorable floods of 1784 and 1813. At the hour above mentioned it came to a stand, and soon after began to fall. The destruction of property occasioned by this calamity (says the Times) is beyond calculation. The whole valley of the Ohio from its source to its mouth, within the reach of this tremendous freshet, presents one interrupted scene of waste, desolation and distress. The farms on the rich bottoms have been swept of the fences and dwellings, barns, corn and meat houses, with their contents, and the stock.

A New York paper, when commenting upon the late foreign intelligence, says:—"It is very evident, we think, that the general peace of Europe is more seriously threatened than it has been for some time past. There can be no doubt now, that Russia has withheld her approbation from the terms prescribed by the London Conference for the settlement of affairs between Belgium and Holland, and that this delicate question therefore still remains open. The exertions and threats of the Plenipotentiaries in London, have failed in producing the expected effect, and it is now impossible to form an opinion of the consequences which may ensue.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.—The Danvers Bank, at Danvers—the Bank of General Interest, and Naumkeag Bank, both at Salem—and several other Banks in the state of Massachusetts, have followed suit with the different Banks in Baltimore, by issuing advertisements stating, that they will allow interest to all who do business with them, on their daily balances, at the rate of three or four per cent. per annum; and for limited periods, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon. The plan is an excellent one, and we hope soon to see it followed by the several Banking Institutions in this state.

On the first of October last, there were seventy Banks in operation in the state of Massachusetts. The amount of capital paid in, is twenty-one millions four hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars; notes in circulation, $7,739,317 00; cash deposited, *bearing interest*, $4,550,947 64; cash deposited, *not* bearing interest, $4,401,965 62; gold, silver, etc., on hand $919,959 73. The dividend on the amount of capital of the several banks, is within one-third of one-hundredth of one per cent. of being at the rate of three per cent. for the last six months. Three new Banks have commenced business since October first, making seventy-three now in existence in that state.

A late number of the Boston Courier contains the following curio in paragraph:—

"We have heretofore heard complaints, that the presence of the dead has been obvious to the senses of the living in North Church, and in St. Paul's. At the latter on Sunday last, the stench was so intolerable, that several had to leave the church, and all were much annoyed. Perhaps no person is to be censured for this—but the system. Yet when the evil is known it becomes the duty of the society immediately and entirely to remove it, and to give notice of the removal.—The public would as soon descend the steps of a charnal house, as enter the precincts of a sanctuary thus polluted. There are virtues in time, and they should be called into immediate requisition. 'Lest that spot be purified,' or let it not be of New England."

WRECK OF THE BRIG JAVA.—We find the following particulars of the wreck of this vessel in the Boston Daily Advertiser of yesterday:

Brig Java, Osgood, of Salem, from Batavia, with a valuable cargo of coffe, (600,000 lbs.) nutmegs, block tin, &c. struck on the bar of Nauset, C.C. in the snow storm night of the 9th inst. the crew narrowly escaped in the boats. The latest letter from Capt. O. states that she had nearly gone to pieces, that but a small quantity of the coffee and nutmegs had been got ashore, that the remainder of the cargo was washing out of the vessel, and that the expense of attempting to save it, would be nearly as great as its value. It will probably be nearly a total loss of vessel and cargo. $28,000 were insured on the Java and cargo—Neptune office, 11,000 Franklin 16,000, Mercantile 20,000, Washington 11,000, and 30,000 in Salem.

The coffee having become wet was so much swollen as to burst the bags, and even the deck of the vessel, and a great portion of it had washed out. The J. had 14,000lbs. of nutmegs.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Albany, from Havre, we have advices from Paris up to the thirteenth of January, from Havre to the fourteenth, and London dates to the twelfth, three days later than by the Nimrod.

The most important items is the resistance of Russia to the twenty-four articles, which appears certain while it is strongly suspected that both Prussia and Austria will imitate the conduct of Nicholas. The London Courier of the eleventh, after commenting on the delay of Russia, and and speaking of the objections which that power had urged to the joint act of the conference respecting Holland and Belgium, says:—"We stated yesterday that a prolongation of the time fixed for exchange of ratifications had been asked for; we are now enabled to add that the delay asked is for 15 days beyond the 15th, and considering the distance of Berlin and Vienna, this delay will probably be acceded to."

But a few days previous, the same paper held this language:—

Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the conditions of the proposed treaty of peace between Holland and Belgium, there cannot, we imagine, be two opinions among reasonable men, as to the obligation imposed upon Russia to ratify the decision of the Conference, considering how entirely the Russian Ambassador acted in conformity to the instructions from his Court. We shall not be surprised, however, to find that the information which we have received is correct. When the Russian Government was permitted by some of the Cabinets of Europe to trample on the liberties of Poland, and when one Government—that of Prussia—unjustly as to principle, and unsanely as to its own interests—even assisted in the work of destruction and spoliation, we foretold what the conduct of Russia would be in the event of success in that most unholy attack. Is what we foretold about to be realized? Has the fall of Warsaw raised the tone of Russia? and must the other Governments be at length compelled to admit that the increase of power by Russia is incompatible with the safety and welfare of the rest of Europe?

It strikes us, therefore, that Russia has been playing a double game with reference to this matter, and although the London journals by the last arrival exhibit a less indignant spirit than was exhibited at the time the last paragraph we have quoted from the Courier was written, it would not surprise us should an open rupture take place among the Five Powers, regarding the twenty-four articles, and hence a general war. The same spirit that with such a deliberate and protracted purpose induced and exalted at the downfall of Poland, watches with a restless and uneasy frame of mind, the progress of reform in England, and would dare much to check that reform.

Several of the London journals assert, positively, that the King has determined to create an adequate number of new Peers, should the reform bill reader such a proceeding necessary. The London Times says upon the subject—"Some Peers will be created immediately: the rest in a short time. The bill *must* pass, and the aristocracy will be *saved* in spite of themselves." On the other hand, the Globe of the same date states that there has been no positive information as to the creation of Peers, communicated. A London paper of the 11th, received in Paris on the 13th, states that the Cabinet Council has finally agreed upon the number of new Peers to be created, and that is definitely fixed at 45 or 50.—Among others, Lord Dunraven, Lord Germanstown, (an Irish Catholic,) Lord Lismore, and Lord Rosmore, all Irishmen, are mentioned. These nominations are made to allay somewhat, the jealousies of the Irish. The rest of the new creation will consist of English Peers and some Scotch ones.

Further stormy debates had occurred in the French Chamber of Deputies, in relation to the word "*Subjects*," which had again been repeated in that body, much to the annoyance of a large portion of its members. The second day the storm arose from the fact that the expressions "*King of France*" and "*Subjects*," were read in the minutes of the preceding day. When these were read over, a new burst of indignation occurred, and an effort was made to cause them to be erased therefrom, on the ground that though the Chamber was not responsible for the expressions of a Minister, it was for those of its own minutes. A long debate ensued, in the course of which *M. Parthe* the *Garde des Sceaux*, read the close of an address to the King, by a Committee of the Municipal Council at the Hotel de Ville dated the 8th Aug., the *day after* the charter was modified, in which were these expressions—"we remain with profound respect your Majesty's obedient servants, and *faithful subjects*." *M. Audrey de Puyraveau*, and *M. Mauguin*, were among the signers of the address, being of those most loudly protesting against the present use of the word—the reminiscence was decided against them—the Chamber passed to the order of the day. Thereupon *M. Odillon Barrot* drew up a protest against the use of the word, which was signed by 164 members, and subsequently sanctioned by Lafayette and six others. The French papers are full of speculations in reference to this transaction, some of them holding out the opinion that there was something more subtle in the protest than met the common eye.

The debates on the Civil List still continued. Twelve millions of francs had been voted as an allowance to the king. Rambouillet, which the ministers proposed should, among other territorial possessions, be allotted to him, was refused. An attempt was then made to bestow it on his oldest son, the duke of Orleans, with what success does not appear at the latest dates.

The Paris Stock Exchange has been thrown into a state of great alarm by an expected deficiency in the funds of the state

POST OFFICE.
Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVE AT.	CLOSES.
Eastern.....about 8 A. M.	Eastern.....at 2 P. M.
Southern.....at 6 P. M.	Southern.....7 A. M.
Western.....about 4 P. M.	Do.....this evening.
	Western.....at 11 A. M.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, February 25, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The valuable Hymn of our friend at Cincinnati, is received. We hope he will rest contented with doing well, any charge would certainly produce dissatisfaction.

"The Slanderer" is unworthy of publication.

"E. F's" rhymes do him but little credit.

"C. H. D." is on file for insertion.

"Mirena," and "H. J. P." not being recommended by any especial merit, cannot take precedence of a large quantity of communications now on file.

The beautiful verses of "H." we shall find room for shortly.

"W. F's" sentiments we must certainly admire, but we have much fault to find with his language. A well written article on the subject he has selected will meet prompt attention.

The poetry forwarded by "T. M. R." is entirely too long for the columns of a newspaper. It would better suit the pages of a Quarterly.

"The Maniac" and "The Shakspeare," we return for publication, at a convenient day.

We are not in the habit of gratifying anonymous requests for single numbers of the Post, to be deposited in the Post Office. "C." will understand.

"S. H." has written a very pretty piece of poetry, in the shape of an acrostic, without, perhaps, a design that it should assume that character. We shall publish it shortly.

"R. T. W's" first attempt bids fair for future celebrity. We again acknowledge a favour from our admired correspondent, the Miramon Bard.

The poetry by "E." shall be published.

"The Bridal Day," is received and under consideration.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth-day of the "father of our country," much exceeded in splendour our most sanguine expectations. Considering the short time in which all the arrangements were completed, the degree of perfection evinced in the festivities was really surprising. Every thing was appropriate and spirited, and every arrangement fulfilled, without trouble or disappointment. The grand civic procession was formed on Third street, the right resting on South. About ten o'clock, A. M. Col. C. C. Biddle, grand Marshal of the day, took command, and the procession wheeled, and marched up Third street, according to the plan of arrangement, as previously announced.

The van was led by a corps of Pioneers in rifle uniform; the chief Marshal and his two aids followed, heralded by Mr. Norton as trumpeter; then the Mayor of the city on horseback, and the members of the city Police bearing their staffs of office. The committee of arrangement, the venerable Bishop White and the clergy, Mr. Burke, reader of the Farewell Address, the Chief Justice and the Judges, Officers of the Army and Navy, and distinguished strangers, followed in barouches, under the guidance of a Marshal.

The first of the trades were the Victuallers, about 250 in number, in appropriate dress, and well mounted. Next came the Saddle and Harness makers, counting about 150, wearing green aprons. The car of the Hatters, drawn by six dun horses, came after, in which several of the craft were busily engaged in manufacturing three beaver hats—one for the great and good *Lafayette*, the second for the venerable Charles Carroll, and the third for H. W. Richards, Esq. our popular and efficient Mayor. The car was lined round with beautiful skins; on the horses stacked to it were mounted four Africans, dressed in the eastern costume. Immediately in the rear, and in the advance of the trade, were two individuals painted and decorated as Indians. The trade numbered about 450; their appearance was highly respectable.

The Tobacconists' car also excited much interest, especially with those addicted to the use of the weed, as tobacco and segars were plentifully distributed among the populace. The trade were about 250 in number.

The Bakers—about 150—had with them, on wheels, a well built oven, and a handsome banner, exhibiting a sheaff of wheat. They occasionally flung out hot rolls.

The Glass Cutters, counting 140, made a very fully display of ornamental Glass ware. The Carvers and Gilders, and Gold Beaters, paraded to the number of about 100, and attracted attention by their splendid banners. The Builders and House Carpenters joined in the erection of a Temple, drawn by six grey horses, in which were placed the oldest members of the trade. They numbered upwards of 300. The Bricklayers—counting about 175—followed, each with an apron and trowel. The Brickmakers were preceded by two cars, in which the operations of forming the clay and burning the bricks, were carried on. They were about 250 strong. The Stone Cutters, who numbered 170, had a car, in which several workmen were chiseling a corner stone for the Washington Monument, to be laid in charge of the city councils, until preparations are completed for commencing the erection of such an edifice.

The Black and Whitesmiths, and the Tinplate workers had each a car; in that of the former, were erected an anvil and forge; and in the latter a deputation of the trade were making useful articles of tin ware, which were distributed as fast as made. Each of these trades numbered about 200 men. The Smiths bore a banner upon which was painted a likeness of Parson Lyon.

The next car was occupied by Comb makers, engaged in the manufacture of combs, by various processes—the trade turned out 100 men. A large number of Manufacturers, Weavers, and Dyers followed, led by cars, containing the implements of their calling. In one, a weaver was seen at his shuttle, but apparently under great disadvantage, from the continual motion of the cars. The Chasers and Silversmiths had also cars, dances, &c. In the former, artisans were striking off medals, containing the head of Washington, which were distributed among the spectators. The Potters followed with a car, and a number of devices.

"The art preservative of all arts," was illustrated by a beautifully ornamented Washington Printing Press, upon which the craft worked off Washington's Farewell Address. Several thousand copies were distributed during the day. The Tanners and Carriers, and Morocco and Skin Dressers, to the number of about 100, paraded, preceded by cars in which men were engaged at work. The Coopers—120 in number—with several casks under way, in a car. The Wire Makers were also at work.

The Ship Masters, Ship Carpenters, Sail Makers, Boat Builders, Riggers, Rope Makers and Seamen, also took part in the parade, and presented a novel but not less interesting appearance. One of their cars contained the frame of a boat, upon which workmen were labouring, and another a full rigged brig, under the command of Commodore White. One of the sailors heaved the lead at intervals; and the whole business of sailing was regularly attended to.

Besides those mentioned, the following trades and professions, distinguished by appropriate banners, took part in the celebration, viz: The Master Ferrymen, with a full manned boat; the Cabinet Makers, with a car; the Plasterers, about 50 strong; the Painters and Glaziers, 100 in number; the Brass Founders; the Plumbers; the Tailors, numbering 350; the Cordwainers, counting about 375; the Watch Makers; the Jewellers; the Engravers; the Book-Binders, with a car, the Copperplate Printers, with a press; Mast Makers; Block and Pump Makers, &c. The rear of the trades was brought up by the Draymen and Carters, numbering about 250, well mounted.

After the Carters, came the members of several literary and benevolent institutions, too numerous to be detailed, bearing banners, &c. The Horticultural society, carried a beautiful bouquet of flowers, fruits, &c., very tempting in appearance. The members of the Association of Young Men, for celebrating our National Anniversaries, without distinction of party, followed. The rear of this section of the procession was brought up by 120 members of the Hunting Park Association, mounted on fine horses. They had with them a number of full blooded horses, among which we noticed Top Gallant, Whalebone, Lady Jackson, Columbus, Lady Tat, Pickle, Trouble and several others. Mounted citizens to the number of 200 followed.

The next section of the procession was filled by the firemen of the city and county, equipped in full dress, and with their several carriages and other apparatus. Each company had several marshals and a pioneer, bearing an axe. The whole department was under the direction of a chief marshal and several assistants, mounted. The oldest engine company took precedence, followed by the oldest hose company; then the next engine company, and so on. Thirty-seven companies paraded, having on the average, about 50 members each. Some of the carriages were decorated with ribbons, &c. and a number were drawn by beautiful horses. The display was really splendid, and in the highest degree creditable to the taste and public spirit of this useful class of citizens.

Several societies followed; the odd fellows, to the number of about 800, were next in order.

The procession was closed by the volunteers of the city and county, joined by several corps from other districts. The whole numbered about 2000 men. Their appearance was remarkably fine, and their discipline not less deserving of commendation.

The line of march was arranged so that the procession should pass through all the prominent districts of the county. According to several calculations, the length of the route was about eight miles. The procession was two hours and thirty minutes, in passing a given point; its length has been computed at four miles. The number of persons in it, may be set down as between fifteen and twenty thousand.

The streets through which the procession passed were literally overflowing with anxious spectators. Every window, door, and balcony was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and in many cases convenient places on the roofs of houses were used in default of a less elevated position. Business of every kind was entirely suspended; scarcely a store was opened during the day. So much feeling has rarely been excited in this city.

The procession was dismissed in Chesnut street, between five and six o'clock, in the afternoon.

In the evening, the State House, the U. S. Bank, and several other public buildings were brilliantly illuminated. The committee of arrangement, with a view of experimenting upon the European plan of illumination, procured a large number of small glass lamps, which were suspended by wires, around the windows and and doors, and under the cornishes of the State House. They gave a very pretty, sparkling appearance—when viewed at a short distance—to the building, but the light was less brilliant than according to the old custom. The illumination was visited by crowds of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. For several hours a dense mass of individuals occupied the side walks and street in front, which rendered a near approach by those on the opposite side, utterly impossible. A number of transparencies and appropriate devices were displayed.

So far as we have been able to learn, not a single serious accident to mar the festivities of the day.

A trial for conspiracy, of an important character, was before the New York Court of Sessions, the principal part of last week. The plaintiff, Dr. Phillips, Pastor of the Wall Street Church, had been charged by a servant woman and some of her relations—all foreigners—with an improper attempt upon her. The accusation was originally made by the woman—Margaret Agnew, from resentment at having been dismissed from her place, and was afterwards urged on by some worthless relatives, in the hope of extorting money from the fears of the clergyman. Unhappily, Dr. P., without consulting any friends, consented to treat with the parties for a sum, the payment of which by him should bind them to silence; and actually drew up an oath, which each of the accusers subscribed, and to which they swore before him. At this stage of the proceeding, (finding him, as they probably thought, in their power,) one of them objected to the smallness of the sum. Whereupon, Dr. P. did what he should have done in the first instance, consulted a friend, who at once advised him to take legal advice, which resulted in his breaking off all negotiations with the parties, and making an affidavit at the police office of the falsity of the charge alleged against him. The woman made a counter-affidavit; and both were laid before the Grand Jury, who dismissed the complaint against Dr. P. and found a bill of conspiracy against the parties to the accusation. Upon this bill the trial took place. The only evidence was that of Dr. Phillips himself, who related the whole of the story; that of the paper or oath of secrecy drawn up by Dr. P. and the affidavits of Margaret Agnew, of the perpetration of the outrage, and of her husband averring the same charge, and claiming damages therefor.

The case was argued by Counsel, and committed to the Jury. After a long consultation they reported to the Court that they could not agree as to a verdict, and they were discharged. The District Attorney, Mr. Hoffman, informed the Court, on Friday last, that William J. Dunn, one of the discharged Jury, had himself been tried for perjury, and had escaped punishment, only through a flaw in the indictment. He added that this man, as he had been requested to say, was the only member of the Jury, when they first retired, opposed to a verdict of *guilty*.

The second trial of the persons has been postponed until the next term of the Court.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Booth concluded his re-engagement at the Arch street Theatre, on Monday evening, in the character of King John. The house was well filled, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

On Tuesday, the young lady who made a successful debut on Saturday evening, appeared again in the characters she performed on the first evening. We were not present at either of her performances, but an intelligent friend assures us, that her acting was unusually graceful and excellent. She is, as we are informed, a native of New York, and an intimate friend of the talented Miss Clifford, by whose advice she turned her attention to the stage.

On Wednesday evening, the comedy of the Soldier's Daughter was produced, and a variety of other pleasing entertainments, suitable to the occasion. The Fame Hose company, and a volunteer corps, were present during the evening.

Several new pantomimes, and other novel entertainments, have recently been produced at the Walnut street Theatre. Mrs. Rowbotham a very deserving actress, takes a benefit this evening. The tragedy of Julius Cæsar is announced, in which Mr. Booth and Mr. Hamblin will personate principal characters. This attraction and the popularity of the beneficiare will ensure a good house.

Mr. Pearson appeared as Rolla, at the Chesnut street house, on Wednesday evening. The managers have seen proper to reduce the price of admission to the boxes and pit. This is a proper reduction.

We are authorised to mention, that owing to unforseen circumstances, the time and place recently appointed and announced for the delivery of an address on female education, by a lady, are changed. The Lecture will be delivered on next Wednesday evening, 29th instant, in the meeting house at the corner of Arch and Fifth streets. Though especially designed for females, no male will be excluded.

Rumours of another change in the President's cabinet are in circulation. They are said to arise from the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, and his consequent recall. A New York paper says: "Mr. Rives, being poor, is to be transferred to England, in order that he may have the advantage of another outfit of $9000, without being put to any extra expense, beyond the amount of stage and steamboat fare from Paris to London. Mr. Livingston is to go to France. Mr. Tazewell to take the State Department. Gov. Cass is to have some new situation, so as to make room for Col. R. M. Johnson in the War Office.

The following particulars of a late murderous rencounter, are given in the Augusta Chronicle. "On yesterday (23d ult.) I witnessed the duel between Maj. Camp and Gen. Woolfolk. They had but one shot, each. Gen. Woolfolk shot first, and his ball passed through the flesh of Maj. C. an inch above the navel. The wound, by many is thought slight, but his surgeon thinks it dangerous. After Maj. Camp received the wound, he shot Gen. Woolfolk. His ball passed through W. above the heart. Woolfolk walked seven steps towards the crowd of spectators, and said, "*he has killed me.*". The blood gushed out of his mouth; he viewed it *attentively*—laid himself upon the ground, and expired immediately, without having again spoken!"

EDUCATION.—The committee appointed by the Town Meeting for the promotion of General Education, held in this city in November last, have laboured zealously to accomplish the objects delegated to them. A report of a sub-committee, appointed to devise the best means for calling public attention to the importance of a system of common Schools, we published some weeks since; subsequently an education bill was prepared, and transmitted to Harrisburg, to be laid before the Legislature. Its provisions are much more full and efficient, than those in the bill negatived at the last session. The following memorial, also, emanated for this committee. A copy of it, signed by every member, was forwarded to the chairman of the Education standing committee.—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Memorial of the undersigned, composing the Committee appointed by the Town Meeting, for the promotion of General Education held in the City of Philadelphia, November 28, 1831—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your memorialists have long been impressed with the necessity of some general legislative provision for the elementary instruction in Common Schools of this State. Your memorialists believe that such provision was a fundamental scheme of the framers of our Constitution, and they are daily reminded of its inestimable importance in preserving the spirit which animated our forefathers, in securing the principles and benefits which they have transmitted to us, and in guiding and sustaining our self-governing people in the best use and improvement of their high privileges.

Your memorials believe it to be peculiarly the duty of the representatives of a free people, to establish such laws and make such provision as will tend to remove all impediments to the progress of the people in the knowledge, appreciation, and perfect enjoyment of the blessings conferred on them in this favored land.

Convinced that, by affording to all the children of the Commonwealth access to elementary instruction, and by encouraging all to embrace its benefits, that a strong attachment to our free institutions will be widely disseminated, and the public virtue and happiness greatly promoted, we earnestly entreat your attention to that object. The power having been justly deposited with the people, we ask that the means of knowledge may be abundantly dispensed and secured to them. Your memorialists believe that the legitimate ends of government can not be fulfilled, nor can the human mind, so susceptible of improvement, be properly developed, or its powers wisely directed, without such provision.

Young memorialists have been painfully struck with the contrast between our State and that of the sister State of New York, where, during the last year, five hundred thousand children have been instructed in Common Schools, under a system organised by the Legislature. Your memorialists appreciate the value of our public improvements by canals and rail-ways, and are alive to the importance of sustaining them; but they respectfully represent that the welfare and best interests of the people will not be secured, nor the honor and dignity of this great State fully maintained, until she shall have established a practical system of Common Schools. Aware of the engagements of the State, your memorialists would respectfully suggest, that if a general system cannot be immediately attained, an establishment for rearing and qualifying teachers, and for directing them to future employment in the State, might at once be provided.

A new article, of exceedingly delicious flavor, and well calculated to supersede the use of wines and other liquors, among the friends of temperate habits, is now prepared and bottled by Messrs. Reynolds and Warren, in Dock street, below Second. The proprietors have named it, not inaptly, we think, "Champaign Cider," from the resemblance it bears Champaign wine in appearance and taste. It possesses a mild exhilerating influence, but produces none of those deteriorating effects which distinguish the generality of wines. It is afforded at a very moderate price.

"GIVE ME ANOTHER HORSE."—The skin and bones of a horse attached to an oyster cart, fell down on Monday afternoon, about sunset, in Second street, immediately opposite the Pennsylvania Bank. The owner finding life nearly extinct, very cavalierly disconnected the animal from the cart, took off the reins, &c. and marched away, dragging the carcase after him. The starved horse gave a few kicks, made one or two efforts to rise, and expired. The villainous oysterman who first killed his beast by starvation, and then permitted the carcass to lay in the public street, should be sought after, and properly punished.

There is now (Jan. 9th) incarcerated in the Jail of this country, for a debt of about eleven dollars, at the suit of—— Esq. of Clarkson, a Revolutionary soldier, *eighty years of age.*—*Rochester Eng.*

SOVEREIGN, THE MURDERER.—We learn by a gentleman from Canada, that this wretch, an account of whose murders we published a few days ago, has starved himself to death in prison. Before his death, however, he confessed the murder of his family. A young child making some disturbance in thought, his wife got up to take care of it. He told her to come to bed, and, upon her saying she could not, jumped out of bed, seized the child, and threw it on the fire. His wife then ran out of the house and he after her—he soon overtook and butchered her on the spot; returning, he met a son a few rods from the house, 17 years of age, whom he murdered, and before he reached the house met a daughter whom he also killed. He then went into the house and murdered three other children in their beds. Having murdered his own family, and his thirst for blood still unsatisfied, he started off, and called up one of his neighbors and attempted to kill a father and son, but they defended themselves against him and he was obliged to retreat. Sovereign had, as we are informed, several times threatened to murder his family when drunk; but at this time he stated that he was not drunk, and that he had drank nothing for three days previous.—*Rochester, N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

A melancholy incident occured at Norfolk on Saturday of last week. Mrs. Sarah Piercy, who had but a week before lost a sister, whose infant children she took charge of, was standing with her back to the fire in the bed-room, caressing one of them, when her dress, of light calico, caught fire, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. In her confusion she threw herself on the bed, the clothes of which also caught. She then rushed down stairs. In the mean time her screams, with those of the children, had been heard at the next house, the master of which ran in and met the unfortunate lady at the foot of the stairs: he seized her in a moment, and throwing her down and wrapping the carpet round her, immediately extinguished the fire, which had by that time nearly consumed her entire clothing! A physician was immediately called in, but she was past all hope of recovery: and after remaining in the most excruciating agony till 11 o'clock next day, she expired.

Mrs. Piercy was in the 37th year of her age, widow of Mr. James L. Piercy, and the only survivor of the family of the late James Hunter, Esq. of Norfolk Borough.

The Republican, of Doylestown, Pa. states that the store of Mr. Thomas Stewart, of that place, was broken open on Saturday morning last, by forcing the front window. Cash to the amount of about twenty dollars, and goods, consisting of handkerchiefs, stockings, &c. worth upwards of twenty dollars, were stolen. A fine bay mare, was taken from the stable of Mr. Lahren, about four miles below that place, on the same evening, for the purpose, it is supposed, of assisting to carry the goods to Philadelphia. Several circumstances that have transpired, have fixed suspicions upon Mr. James Warren, who has been for some time past at work in Doylestown, and who absconded the same evening.

The volunteer corps of Washington Grays, captain Worrell, which left this city on Saturday, arrived at Washington, about three o'clock, on Monday afternoon. They were escorted to their quarters at Barnard's Hotel, by captain Beall's company of city Light Infantry. The weather was very unfavourable for military display. The rain fell in torrents all day, and both corps were exposed to the pelting of the storm during the whole of their march from the steam-boat to the hotel.

LOTTERIES.—The report of the committee on Lotteries, presented to the legislature of this state, is an able article, filling about 32 octavo pages. The House ordered three thousand copies to be printed in English, and one thousand in German.

The report expresses, in the most unequivocal terms, the opinion that the Union Canal company have exhausted and greatly exceeded the whole of the lottery privileges granted to them, by any and all of the laws which have been enacted on the subject. It examines, with a candour and promptness which the importance of the question renders necessary, the claims of the company according to their own interpretation of the several acts, and shows, conclusively, that they have no shadow of authority for persisting in raising money, "by way of lottery." The report is accompanied by a bill utterly abolishing all lotteries, and subjecting all persons who may sell or buy tickets after a certain date, to punishment by imprisonment.

The bill provides that should the Union Canal company consider their privileges infringed by this act, they have the right to file a bill of equity in the Supreme court, where the matter shall be tried, the cause of the commonwealth being defended by the attorney general. Should it appear, after a careful legal investigation, that the Union Canal company have a right to raise a further sum, the Governor is authorised to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same; but if it should appear that the whole sum they had a right to raise has been raised, the jury shall fix the time by which it was raised; and all lotteries drawn since that time shall be considered unlawful lotteries, and subject the persons concerned to them to punishment.

This bill we earnestly hope will be passed. It is precisely what the moral, virtuous, and respectable portions of community demand. It will do away with a pernicious and demoralising system of gambling which, perhaps, has burned hundreds and thousands to utter ruin. The supporters of the lottery system assert, boldly, that the bill will not be enacted into a law. They are sure of its rejection in the Senate. A report has been circulated which states that of new entries sessions present when the bill was taken up, fourteen were opposed to it.* We place little reliance on these rumours, as they scintillate that intelligent and patriotic body. Our senators are not open to receive bribes. If they have patiently attended to the subject, they must be aware of the enormous evils resulting from lottery gambling, and the sense of duty which guides them in every act relating to the interests of the community at large, will induce them to use every exertion to suppress them. There is too much wisdom, intelligence and patriotism, in the senate, to entertain any fear in regard to the issue of this question.

In a previous page we have given a short extract from the report.

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* A gentleman in our office on Tuesday stated, that to his certain knowledge, a lottery broker who was about declining business on account of the probability of the passage of the bill, was induced to continue on the assurance of the managers that the bill would not be passed. We hold his name responsible for this assertion.

THE FLOOD.—Such a scene has never before occurred in our neighbourhood, as that produced by the rise of the Ohio river and Big Beaver creek, on Friday and Saturday last. The water at the junction of those streams was seven or eight feet higher than ever was known before. Bridgewater, Sharon, and Fallston were all inundated, as well as the buildings up and down the river. In some of the houses the water was up in the second story, and most of them near the ceiling in the first. A great many light buildings were carried away, together with hay and grain stacks and fences. The loss in the range where the water flowed is incalculable.

The Brooklyn (Conn.) Advertiser states, that on Dec. 4, a shock found its way into the cellar of Jeremiah Malbone, Pomfret, thence up a flight of stairs through a cat-hole into a room where the family were asleep, and bit Mr. M's son Philip, seven years old, in the arm and hand. The father awoke by the child's screams, and killed the animal. The wounds healed over, but five weeks after, the scars became inflamed, attended with soreness and sharp pricking pains extending to the head and back, and at the end of 45 days genuine *hydrophobia* exhibited itself, and the child died after seven days of agony. Two dogs had been bitten, and died five or six weeks after in convulsions.

On Friday morning, between the hours of 3 and 12 o'clock, the State House bell gave the alarm of fire, and we are sorry to learn that it was occasioned by the burning of "Ashworth's Steam Mill," in Kensington, between Front st. and the Frankford road.

The corner stone of the new *Exchange* was laid on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, under the superintendence of the building committee, and a number of gentlemen who were present. A brief and pertinent address was made by J. K. Kane, Esq. and all ceremonies usual on such occasion were performed.

Despotism can not long exist in a nation, until the liberty of the press be destroyed, than the sight can happen before the sun is set.—*Lucas.*

BETTER THAN A COUNSELLOR.—What gives a cold, cures a cold, and pays the doctor?—*A draft.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The alarm of fire, between 1 and 2 on Thursday morning, was caused by the partial burning of a house in Market street below Tenth. Little damage was done.

The Large Ox, Leopard, weighing 3,360 lbs. is to be seen at the sign of the Black Bear, in Front street above Vine.

Murray, the London bookseller, is now publishing in monthly numbers, at 5s. each, the works of Byron, with Moore's biography of the poet. The edition is to be splendid in every respect. In addition to two rich engravings, one a likeness of the author, the other a view at Cadiz, each volume will be accompanied with five illustrations.

A fellow named Thomas Smith, was arrested at Erwin's auction store on Thursday last, in an attempt to pick a gentleman's pocket. A gang of pickpockets is said to be abroad on the look out for game.

On Saturday evening, a girl called at Mr. Taylor's shoe store, No. 138, Arch street, and asked for several pairs of shoes, to be taken to a lady resident in the neighborhood. As the lady whose name was used had frequently sent for shoes in that manner, no hesitancy was felt in complying with the request; but as some time elapsed and no shoes were returned, inquiries were instituted, and it was found that the lady had not sent any person for shoes that evening. This is the second instance we have noticed of this species of fraud this winter.

Owing to the appropriation bills not having yet passed, government is at this moment obliged to recur to temporary assistance from the bank. If there were no bank of the United States, such loans, whatever their nominal rate, would be a charge of twenty per cent. on the people.

A wretch recently murdered his wife in England under the most appalling circumstances. The wife was very fond of the villain, and under a pretence of kissing her, he threw a cord around her neck, and strangled her, being assisted in the effort by a woman of the most abandoned character. They then cut the body of their victim into pieces, and concealed them in different places. The man was hung, the woman acquitted of the capital charge.

The report of the Committee in Congress, to whom the subject of the Cholera was referred, suggests that "Congress should, without delay, constitute a sanitary commission, whose duty it should be, either to send some of their own members, or others, to the ports of Europe and Asia, where the disease now prevails, and to collect all the facts relating to the means of preventing, and remedies to be applied to it."

The Hereford (Eng.) Journal mentions that 18,000 tons of iron in rails are being made in Monmouthshire, for the United States.

Edward Cook and Eliza Rees have been hung in London, for *Burking* a woman 20 years old.

At a recent session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, Penn. John Schrader was convicted of passing two counterfeit bills: one on the Boston Bank, and one on the Cranston, R. I. Bank, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three years, and to pay the costs of prosecution. The Bradford Settler says, the defendant deliberately took a pinch of snuff, while the judge was pronouncing the sentence.

From accounts received at Columbus, Ohio, it appears that two or three breaches had been made in the line of the Miami Canal, and that the banks had caved in for some distance, in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. It is feared, in consequence, that the navigation will be obstructed on this part of the line for a month or two.

Accurately to a memorandum kept by the Rev. Dr. Catchcart, of York, Penn. it appears that *one hundred and nine murders* were committed in the United States within the year 1831. Some of these were of the most appalling kind, such as parents by their children, children by their parents, husbands by their wives, and wives by their husbands, &c. A large proportion of them are regarded as *the consequence of an intemperate use of ardent spirits.*

A new post-office has been established on the Centre Turnpike, about twelve miles above Pottsville, called "Fountain Spring," and *George Seitzinger*, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

We learn, with great pleasure, that the first track of the New Castle and Frenchtown rail-road was completed on Saturday evening last, and that the passenger cars passed *from the wharf at New Castle to the wharf at Frenchtown*, thus establishing the fact of the line of communication being perfect. It is intended to open the road for the regular conveyance of the steamboat passengers between this city and Baltimore on the first of March.

The Treasurer of the Massachusetts General Hospital acknowledges the receipt of $1,000, as a donation from the Hon. John C. Gray.

Captain George C. Read has been appointed to the command of the U. S. Frigate Constellation, to proceed in a few weeks to the Mediterranean.

The receipts of the treasury of Luzerne county, last year, were $16,094; the expenditures, $16,902, of which $3907 were for bridges, $456 for schooling poor children, $10 for killing panthers, $191 for wolves, $48 for foxes.

The steamboat John Marshall, lying at Elizabethtown, N. J. took fire on Thursday night, and burnt down to the waters edge.

We learn with great regret, says the National Intelligencer, that Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, declines (for reasons stated,) giving his consent to the removal of General Washington's remains. His answer to the application of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was received last evening.

The total number of deaths in New York city and county during the last year, was, says the Mercantile Advertiser, 6363. Of these, 1823 were the victims of consumption, 129 of intemperance, 47 influenza, 22 suicide, and 23 insanity.

A gang of villains lately conspired against a respectable person named Silkman, a storekeeper in New York, charging him with being in the practice of defrauding the public by passing counterfeit money. Their motive was revenge. Mr. Silkman having some time since, aided in convicting one of the villains of passing counterfeit money.

The Hon. John Sergeant, of this city, has accepted an invitation from the American Whig Society, to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Princeton College, on the day preceding commencement in September next.

A COLLEGE FIGHT.—A letter from Schenectady, states that a fight took place the other day. They fought with pistols and dirks, and both were wounded, but not dangerously. It is stated that the civil authorities have taken cognizance of the matter.

Ninety negroes, common field hands, were sold near Tuscaloosa, Ala. 2d ult. for $41,031. They had been appraised at half that sum; but a late law, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the state, raised the price.

Was raised on the farm of George Gregg, Esq. Kennett Township, Chester county, last summer, on one acre of ground, 100 bushels and 26 quarts Indian Corn, 80 bushels turnips, and 92 bushels potatoes; the same person raised 104 bushels of Indian Corn on one acre in 1829.

The Baltimore Patriot of Monday states there was a report in that city on Saturday, "that Marietta, Ohio, with the exception of one house, had been swept away. In 1820, this town had 100 houses and a population of 2,000, and from the rapid increase of that part of the country, we presume its population must have been at the date of the flood between four and five thousand." This is doubtless an exaggeration.

A young Italian who had been performing as a strolling player, at Harrisburg, put an end to his existence on Sunday night last. He shot himself through the head with a pistol. No reason is assigned for the perpetration of the act.

Two hundred and seventeen members of the Harmony Society in the county of Beaver, Pa. have signed and published a card, announcing to all whom it may concern, that all power and authority granted by them to George Rapp, or to his adopted son, Frederick Rapp, for the transaction of their pecuniary or other business, is now revoked. They publish the notice for the information of all banks, corporations and individuals.

A woman named Silvers, has been arrested in Rutherfordton, N. C. for the murder of her husband.

We understand that the steamboat *John Marshall*, which plied between Elizabethtown and New York, was destroyed by fire, while lying at the Point, early on Friday morning last. After burning to the edge of the water, the boat sunk. It was old, and not valuable. Only one trip was lost, by the accident; the passengers from Elizabethtown were taken to New York by one of the New Brunswick boats.

An eminent printseller in London has observed that, since the suspicion of the Queen having opposed the Reform Bill, the sale of engraved portaits of her Majesty has diminished at his shop, from thirty to forty per week, to two or three!

The dwelling house of George Haywood, Esq. at Mount Holly, N. J. was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. The fire is supposed to have originated from a box of ashes which had been left in a shed adjoining the house.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, that a man sick with the small pox was removed from the vicinity of North Square, on Tuesday; and yesterday, a sailor was taken to Rainsford Island from the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, with the same disease.

It appears from the documents quoted in a pamphlet on the progress of the periodical press in France, recently published, that since the revolution of July the Journals of the departments have been more than doubled. There are now more than 300.

The Fitchburg Gazette states that a physician in a neighbouring town, was at great pains lately to procure the necessary materials, and went the rounds to vaccinate the children of his patrons, giving them strict injunctions not to scratch when their arms were sore. In a few days the disposition of the children to scratch was irresistible, and it was found that they had been inoculated with the *Itch!*

The entire population of Lower Canada is now ascertained to be 511,917, being an increase since 1825 of 88,597.

The Richmond Whig states that the Debate in the House of Delegates, on the slave question, which the editors of that paper are preparing for publication, will make a pamphlet of from 120 to 150 pages, super-royal octavo, and will be furnished to subscribers at from $15 to $25 the hundred.

The Bowling-Green (Ky.) Advertiser has the name of Richard M. Johnson at the head of its columns as the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency.

It is said that any sum our government may wish has been offered lately by European capitalists at four per ct. on the single condition that the loan shall not be extinguishable for fifty years.

Six thousand five hundred ship letters were received at the New York Post Office one afternoon last week.

LEBANON GARDEN.

JOHN FASNACHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will serve

TURTLE SOUP,

Sunday, any time after 11 o'clock A. M. and continue to do so during the season. Families supplied.

feb 25—2t*

ALMANAC.

1832. FEBRUARY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S CHANGE.
25 Saturday,	6 31	5 29	9 30	
26 Sunday,	6 30	5 30	10 18	
27 Monday,	6 29	5 31	11 7	D. H. M.
28 Tuesday,	6 28	5 32	11 55	
29 Wednesday,	6 26	5 34	12 26	New 2 10 12
1 Thursday,	6 25	5 35	1 7	First 9 2 14
2 Friday,	6 24	5 36	1 55	Full 16 10 21
3 Saturday,	6 22	5 38	2 42	Last 24 3 40

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. Campbell, Mr. ASA TORREY, to Miss POLLY G. BRUSH, both of Honesdale, Pa.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. THOMAS SAUL, of Newton, to Miss LOUISA ALLSTON, of Pennsylvania, Newcastle county, Delaware.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Holdich, Mr. WM. MILBY, of the Eastern Shore of Md. to Miss MARY MACURDY, daughter of Mr. Hugh Macurdy, of this city.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Storke Mr. CHAS. C. NIXON, to Miss MARY F. VOLLUM, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. G. U. Cookman, Mr. HENRY SUMMERS, to Miss SARAH DONE, all of this city.

On the 16th inst. by Elder Frederick Fournoy, Mr. JOSHUA L. BONSALL, to Miss ELIZABETH WISE, both of Delaware county.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. M'Cauley, OTHNIEL H. TAYLOR, M. D. of this city, to Miss EVELINA CONSTANTIA BURROUGH, of New Jersey.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. WM. PRESTON, to Miss MATILDA M'MINN, all of this city.

On the 14th inst. at the University of Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. of Caroline county, Va. to Miss ELIZABETH LETTER PATTERSON, daughter of Professor Robert Patterson, of the University.

On the 29th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Livingston, Mr. FREDERICK BECHTEL, to Miss CATHERINE DEBLIN.

DEATHS.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of A. P. Ewing. Her friends, and those of the family, are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 109, Vine street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

On the 14th inst. Mr. STEPHEN JESTER, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 17th inst. ARCHIBALD WISHAM, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 17th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. DANIEL RUBICAM.

On the 17th inst. THOMAS CHRIEN, a native of Ballymore, county of Tipperary, Ireland, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. MATILDA F. MURPHEY, wife of Dr. A. Murphey, of New Castle county, Del.

On the 15th inst. SARAH SNOWDEN, daughter of Mrs. Sophia Snowden, aged 22 years.

On the 20th December, in Paris, J. U. MEYNIE, formerly resident of this city.

On Tuesday, in the 5th year of his age, CHARLES, son of Capt. Enoch Weeks.

On Tuesday, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBERTS, in the 35th year of her age, wife of James Roberts.

On the 21st inst. CHRISTIAN, youngest son of C. Cornelius, in the 16th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. EDWIN F. eldest son of Richard W. and Margaret Bowlby, in the 7th year of his age.

On the 12th inst. at his mother's residence, in Islington Lane, after a lingering illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr. DANL. STEEVER, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 21st January last, on his passage from Liberia to this port, after an illness of 6 days, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. THEODORE FRAZIER, of this city.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. MARGARET WHITEBREAD, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 11th inst. in Turbett township, Juniata county, the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, aged 26 years.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HOUCK, aged 23.

On the 20th inst. SOLOMON WHITE, only son of Josiah White, in the 19th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. JAS. LOCHREY, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 16th inst. Mr. SAMUEL MEDARY, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 18th inst. in the 41st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK, wife of Jacob R. Clark.

On the 18th inst. HENRIETTA MATILD

These delights, if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I mean to live.

(Communicated.)

PARODY
ON THE SAILOR BOY'S DREAM.

Written for and spoken at the SAILORFAIR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, *of Philadelphia, by a Member.*

Rolled wide in the gutter the "jolly cock" lay—
His bottle well filled in his pocket behind:
While pretty well nourished its cares flew away,
And visions of happiness danced o'er his mind.

He dreamed of the barroom, the many sweet hours
He'd spent sipping *stingos*, each night until morn;
While Bowlers stood sideways, hall cover'd with flowers,
And held to the keeper a full sparkling "horn."

Then Fancy her magical pinions spread wide
And bade the old *toper* in ecstacy rise—
Now far, far behind him lies all sad sorrows glide,
And the sign of the "*Tectee Mug*" blesses his eyes.

In the window, each bottle insinuatly smiles—
A bright blazing lamp is hung up 'twixt the walls—
He, trembling with transport, to entrance demands,
And the voice of the landlord replies to his call.

"Mine host" crosses to meet him with looks of delight—
All trouble forgot, he enjoys his good cheer
And the lips of the *vot* in a hot brew unite
With the edge of the glass, which his bosom holds dear.

The heart of the sleeper beats high in his breast—
Few quicker it has pulse, and but lightships seem o'er,
A moment of happiness is all through his rest—
"O Lad, this's grad liquor—let's have a glass more!"

Ah! what is that flame which now bursts on his eye?
Ah! whence is that sound which now harrows his ear?
'Tis the torch of the watch flashing red on the sky,
'Tis the crashing of rattles—the "*Charleys*" are near.

He springs from the mud—on the pavement he falls—
Amazement confronts him with sights most forlorn—
Leather hats, hickory canes, and loud clashing bells
Broken heads, bloody noses, lots crushed and coats torn.

Like a beef in the shambles, the poor devil dropped
On his knees, and the mercy most piteously tore,
The hard hearted crew drag him off—now he's shopped
And consigned in the watch house most lustily snores.

O "jolly cock!" woe in thy dream of delight!
In Market street, media, the gay from scene of bliss
Where now in the parlor thy fancy touched bright,
"Mine host's" warm reception, the cup's boasted kiss!

Oh! "jolly cock," "jolly cock," mournful to tell,
Not shall love, home, or liquor thy wishes repay,
But unwept and unhonored down deep in thy cell
On the banks of the Schuylkill thy frame shall decay.

No tomb shall e'er plead to remembrance of thee,
Or redeem thy poor form from that stream's muddy sorse.
But a coarse woapsom blanket thy winding sheet be,
And the fisherman's whistle at midnight thy dirge.

On beds of black mud shall thy carcase be laid—
Beside thy white bones, now the rank grass shall grow;
Of thy coarse matted locks, fishing tackle be made
And every part suited to its mansion below.

Days, months, years and ages shall circle away,
And still the dark waters above thee shall roll,
"Arch street" know a boarder for ever and aye,
Oh "jolly cock," "jolly cock," *smash'd is thy bowl!*

J. C. C.

*Arch street Prison.

JAW CRACKERS.—There are a set of persons who continually ransack the dictionary, to puzzle their friends, and so pass for men of learning, by using obsolete words and technical terms, which they frequently misapply, to the exposure of themselves, and the diversion of their hearers. One of these word-grubbers was informed by a friend, that a certain gentleman had fallen from his horse, and received a severe blow in the stomach, which he thought would cause a gathering. This valuable piece of news he immediately carried to the Barber's shop, with a very unnecessary alteration of language: for the dealer of hard words, and that the Squire, in the fall had received a "contusion in his abdominal parts" and it was thought it would occasion an abscess. Friend Razor was not long possessed of the sacred information, before a customer came to be shaved. The lowed was scarcely tucked under his chin, and my friend Razor employed in beating up the latther, when the usual question of what news? was asked. "News," says Razor "why aint you heard the news about the squire?" No, answered the other, no, said Razor in surprize; "why, he fell from his horse yesterday, and received such a confusion in his abominable parts, that 'tis thought 'twill occasion his absence."

RECIPES FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF YOUNG FOLKS.

Three-fifths of one fourth of three-fifths of five score,
One-third of two sixes, divided by four,
One-half of two thirds of six more than five threes,
Three-fourths of eight dozen, add eight if your please.

The initials of each if you join, you will spy
A thing, which, this moment, is under your eye.

PICTORIAL EFFECT.—In the church of St. Peter, at Cologne, there is an altar-piece by Reubens, of the Crucifixion of the Apostle. Strangers who visit this church, and whose expectations have been highly raised, are at first sadly disappointed; but on their attention being suddenly diverted to some other object, the picture is turned in the frame, and all the perfections of the great Artist's genius break upon the view. The first exhibition is a copy on the back of the original picture, by a modern painter; and the illusion is practiced to increase the effect of the performance, of which the possessors are justly proud.

VERY DISCRETIVE.—A man had just witnessed an act of eggneeding meanness, and thus gave way to his feelings: "Ten thousand such souls as these, he said, might live in the shell of a tobacco seed, and have rooms to let."

[The above is almost equal to Dr. Caustic, in his poem, speaking of a man who he considered very mean; in respect to his soul, if such it may be called, he says—

"An hundred thousand such might be
Wedged in a cambric needle's eye."

His soul must have been *monstrous small!*]

Fondness for children, denotes not only a kind heart, but a guileless one. A knave always detests children—their innocent looks and open brow, speak daggers to his heart. He sees his own villany reflected from their countenances as it were from a mirror. Always mark that man or woman who avoids children. The great and good have always been remarkable for their fondness of children. Agesilaus, King of Sparta, was the most generous of Monarchs, and the most tender of fathers. Diverting himself one day with riding on a stick with his children, and being surprised by a friend in the action, he desired him not to mention it till he was a father. Henry the IV. of France, taught his children to call him papa, or father, and not sire, (the new fashion introduced by Catharine de Medicis.) One day, going on all fours, with the Dauphin on his back, an Ambassador suddenly entered, when Henry, looking up, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, have you any children? "Yes, sire," replied he. "Very well then I will finish my race round the chamber."

UNACKNOWLEDGED CHILDREN.

There was formerly a lawyer and judge, not a thousand miles from here, who, though a man of very creditable talents in the profession, was more distinguished for his gallantries, than his reputation either at the bench or at the bar. He is now beneath the clods of the valley; but his descendants are no doubt numerous, and might not be pleased if we should name him. He had sons and daughters born at home, but a still greater number abroad. His children at home were allowed to be his own children, of course and the paternity of those abroad was not so well settled, and he was obliged to maintain a watchful care over the acknowledged sons and daughters, to prevent their marrying with those who were unacknowledged.

Several accidents of this kind had nearly taken place, when there came to reside in the neighborhood a beautiful accomplished young lady, whose charms very soon made a deep impression on the heart of one of the Judge's sons. He began to be assiduous in his attentions, and every body said it would be a match—except the Judge—and he, as yet, had said nothing about it. But when he found what every body said was likely to prove true, and that the young people were earnestly disposed to take each other for better or for worse, he thought it time to bestir himself. Wherefore, taking his son aside one day, he began to remonstrate with him on the impropriety of his attentions to the young lady.

"Impropriety, sir!" exclaimed the son.

"Yes, sir, the greatest."

"How so? my intentions are honorable."

"I do not doubt it—but the lady—"

"What of her? tell me, father, what of the lady?"

"Enough, sir, to prevent your marrying her."

"Enough! For heaven's sake, father, what do you mean—what do you know of her?"

"More than I feel disposed to tell."

"You torture me—you rack me with suspense—you make me imagine a thousand dreadful things. Tell me the truth at once."

"Let it suffice, my son, that you cannot marry the young lady without bringing disgrace upon yourself and misery upon your family."

"Disgrace! misery!—and yet you do not tell me wherefore. Is she not virtuous?"

"I believe so—but—"

"Is she not a lady of sense and education?"

"No question of it—but—"

"Is she not young and handsome?"

"Admitted—but—"

"But what, father? The evidence is altogether in favor by your own admission.—How then can you make out a case against her? What objection can you have?"

"If nothing but the plain truth will satisfy you, I must tell it. She is your sister."

"My sister?"

"Your sister."

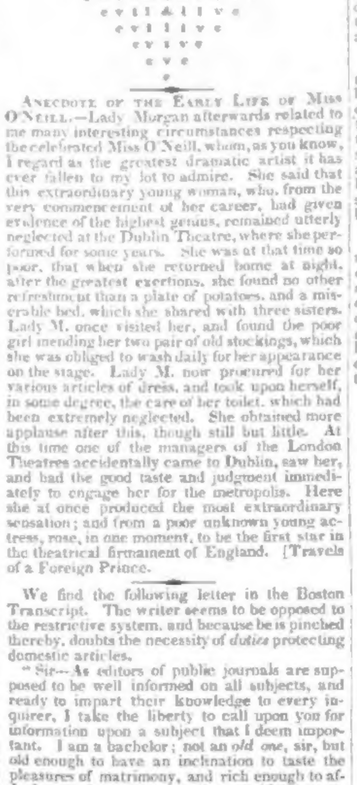
"Indeed, father. I'm much obliged to you for giving me so many brothers and sisters all over the country, but I beg that, to save future trouble, you would just *give me a list of them.*"—*N. Y. Constellation.*

EPITAPH

ON A VERY OLD DOG THAT WAS DROWNED.

Oh! what is dog below the sun?
His life is short, and soon is run.
Carlo Smith, and age I Hound,
Livd out his life, and there was drowned.
Tho to his memory I'll now impart
He serv'd his Master, with all his heart;
He liv'd a life of meek submission,
Fell fourteen years of close subjection;
Then pray in service, sunk to rest—
A watery grave, poor Carlo Lost.

Although the following contains but three words, yet it comprises all that is required of mankind, save the practice of moral virtues, to ensure eternal happiness. It may be read a great many different ways without altering the letters, by beginning at the letter R, in the middle.



ANECDOTE OF THE EARLY LIFE OF MISS O'NEILL.—Lady Morgan afterwards related to me many interesting circumstances respecting the celebrated Miss O'Neill, whom, as you know, I regard as the greatest dramatic artist it has ever fallen to my lot to admire. She said that this extraordinary young woman, who, from the very commencement of her career, had given evidence of the highest genius, remained utterly neglected at the Dublin Theatre, where she performed for some years. She was at that time so poor, that when she returned home at night, after the greatest exertions, she found no other refreshment than a plate of potatoes, and a miserable bed, which she shared with three sisters. Lady M. once visited her, and found the poor girl mending her two pair of old stockings, which she was obliged to wash daily for her appearance on the stage. Lady M. now procured for her various articles of dress, and took upon herself, in some degree, the care of her toilet, which had been extremely neglected. She obtained more applause after this, though still but little. At this time one of the managers of the London Theatres accidentally came to Dublin, saw her, and had the good taste and judgment immediately to engage her for the metropolis. Here she at once produced the most extraordinary sensation; and from a poor unknown young actress, rose, in one moment, to be the first star in the theatrical firmament of England. [Travels of a Foreign Prince.

We find the following letter in the Boston Transcript. The writer seems to be opposed to the restrictive system, and because he is pinched thereby, doubts the necessity of *duties* protecting domestic articles.

"SIR—As editors of public journals are supposed to be well informed on all subjects, and ready to impart their knowledge to every inquirer, I take the liberty to call upon you for information upon a subject that I deem important. I am a bachelor; not an *old one*, sir, but old enough to have an inclination to taste the pleasures of matrimony, and rich enough to afford a prudent woman an honourable support, which I desire to do as soon as I can become *acquainted* with a lady with whom I can safely trust my hopes of future happiness. The difficulty with me is want of opportunity of becoming *acquainted* with the fair. Parents and guardians in this city are so careful of their daughters and wards, that they will hardly suffer them to be approached until they are *engaged*; and if one should be found willing to relax a little the *rigor* of the present system, the *public* will not allow a man to visit a young lady once or twice a week without pronouncing the parties *engaged*.

I have suffered both ways. Having been introduced to a lady of some attractions, I ventured to call upon her at her father's house three times; and before the close of the day on which I made the last call, (and it was the *last*,) application was made through a friend to know "what was my design?" After this sudden retreat I ventured again, in a quarter where I hoped to find guardians less watchful; and congratulated myself upon my fair prospect of success, when, lo! before three short weeks had passed over my head, I found myself congratulated by others upon my engagement to the charming Miss N——. Do tell me, Mr. Editor, if this fashion prevails throughout our city; and if so, what precise number of times an unmarried man may call upon a single lady before her friends have a right to inquire what his motives are, or the acquaintances of either to pronounce them engaged?

SOLUS.

WASHINGTON LOVED HIS MOTHER.—Immediately after the organization of the present government, Gen. Washington repaired to Fredericksburg, to pay his humble duty to his mother, preparatory to his departure for New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son, feelingly remarked the ravages which a torturing disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her:

"The people, madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the U. States, but before I can assume the functions of my office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and"—

Here the matron interrupted him. "You will see me no more. My great age, and the disease which is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long of this world. I trust in God, I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go George, fulfil the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may that Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected.—His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly, yet fondly encircled his neck. That brow on which fame had wreathed the purest laurel virtue ever gave to created man, relaxed from its lofty bearing. That look which could have awed a Roman senate in its Fabrican day, was bent in filial tenderness upon the time-worn features of the venerable matron.

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory retracing scenes long past, carried him back to the paternal mansion, and the days of his youth, and there the centre of attraction was his mother, whose care, instructions, and discipline had prepared him to reach the topmost height of laudable ambition—yet how were his glories forgotten while he gazed upon her, from whom, wasted by time and malady, he must soon part to meet no more.

The matron's predictions were true.—The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame, completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of eighty five, confiding in the promises of immortality to the humble believer.

As James II, when Duke of York, returned one morning from hunting, he found his brother Charles in Hyde Park without any attendants, at what was considered a perilous time. The duke expressed his surprise at his majesty's venturing alone in so public a place, at so dangerous a period. "James (replied the monarch) take care of yourself, I am safe. No man in England will kill me, to make you king."

After the French Revolution, Lord Oxford was particularly delighted with the transmigration of a royal tiger. A man who shewed wild beasts in Paris, had a tiger from Bengal, of the largest species, commonly called the royal tiger; but when royalty, and every thing royal, was abolished, he was afraid of a charge of incivism; and instead of Tigre Royal, put on his sign board Tigre Nationale.

THE WITLING AND THE CLOWN.

A witling of the dashing kind,
Asked Hodge if he had seen a wind.
"Yes, that I have," quoth Hodge; "I vow,
I saw a mighty wind just now."
"You saw it, Hodge! it cannot be."
Replied the man of repartee.
"Pray, what was it like?" "Like?" quoth the clown
"Twas like—*to have blown my cottage down.*

A gentleman who was going to fight a duel, asked a friend of his who had won a considerable sum the night before, to be his second. "My dear sir," replied the gamester, "I won fifteen hundred guineas last night, and shall cut but a poor figure at fighting to-day but if you will apply to the person I go them of, he will fight like a devil, for he has not a farthing left."

A sailor half groggy, passing along the street of a sea-port town, discovered over an admiral's door, an escutcheon with chequers painted on it, and very naturally took it for an ale-house. The gentleman, a ruddy looking portly man, standing at the door, Jack clapped him on the shoulder, crying, "D—n it, landlord, you look like an honest fellow, give us a cup of the best." The gentleman, to carry on the joke, ordered his servant to bring him some beer; the jolly tar drank towards the landlord's very good health, and enquired what was to pay, which the admiral told him he might settle the next time he came that way.

Soon after the institution of the Royal Society, King Charles II. sent a question for their discussion, "What was the reason why a dead fish was so much heavier than a living one?" Many wise treatises were accordingly written by the members of this learned body, to point out the physical reason for this difference. At last, after the point had undergone a complete discussion, it occurred to them to try the fact, when they discovered, to their no small mortification, that they *were* laughed at by the king, the living fish and the dead one being exactly the same weight.

The Rev. Rowland Hill, when at College, was remarkable for the vivacity of his manners, and humor of his observations. In a conversation on the powers of the letter H, where it was contended that it was no letter, but a simple aspiration or breathing, Rowland took the opposite side of the question, and insisted on its being, to all intents and purposes, a *letter:* and concluded by observing that if it were not, it was a very serious thing to him, as it would occasion has being *ill* all the days of his life.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.—One of the Westminster Constables, at their assembly last week, complained that being extremely desirous of understanding his duties, he had purchased a book called "*Constable's Miscellany,*" which he saw displayed in a bookseller's window; but to his great surprise, the book, instead of directing him how to comport himself in his constableship, contained nothing but some account of voyages to the North Pole!—*English paper.*

AN OLD JOKE IN A NEW DRESS.

"However you may sneer," says Ned,
"My friend's no fool—he has a head"
"True," says the other, with a grin,
"He has a head—so has a pin."

EPIGRAM.

Joe hates a hypocrite: it shows
Self-love is not a fault of Joe's.

A WAY TO MAKE POETRY.

A certain famous	poet easter,
Than whom but few could rhyme it	faster,
Was, by a wag with sober	face,
Accosted thus, with seeming	grave-
"Kind sir, pray whence is your	ability
"For making verse with such	facility?"
The poet answered, "Sir, did you but	know it,
"'Tis no great knack to be a	poet.
"First I select, for I can	tell,
"Such words in pairs as jingle	well,
"Then down along the right hand	border,
"Arrange them, sir, in martial	order,
"These you must know are my front	guard,
"Gainst those who criticise a	hard,
"And then to fill the blank, I measure	out
My lines some five good feet, or	thereabout,
"Then find those words that best will	match,
"And stuff them in to fill the	hatch.
"When this is done, my lines 'gin to	flow,
"From right to *left*, from top to	toe."

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

From the Medical Flora of the United States.

BY PROFESSOR RAFINESQUE

PTEROSPORA ANDROMEDEA.

Names. Scaly Dragonclaw. *Fr.* Pterospore paraduxe. *Vulgar.* Dragon Root, Fever Root, Albany Beechdrop.

Genus PTEROSPORA. Calyx five parted. Corolla ovate, five toothed. Ten stamina, inserted on the receptacle, anthers peltate, two celled, adnate, bisetose. One pistil, one style, stigma five lobed. Capsule five celled, seeds minute winged.

DESCRIPTION. Root perennial, large, white, amorphous, full of irregular curved fleshy tubercles, resembling the claws of animals. Stem erect, one or two feet high, simple, straight, covered with short brown viscid hairs, cylindrical, without leaves, but some small scattered and subulate scales. Flowers in a long terminal raceme, flowers scattered, some fasciculated, axillary to linear bracts, color reddish white, pedunclе curved, nodding. Calyx with five ovate ciliate segments. Corolla resembling *Andromeda*, marcescent, ovate, with five reflexed oval obtuse teeth. Ten stamina inclosed, filaments subulate, flat, arising from below the pistils; anthers singular, semi-adnate, semi-peltate, two cells opening transversely inside. Pistil free, style columnar, stigma capitate, nearly five lobed. Capsule globose, five celled, semi five valved, valves sephiferous, receptacle central, five lobed. Seeds minute, obovate, with a terminal wing, membranaceous and reticulated.

HISTORY. A very singular plant, similar in habit to *Hypopythis*, but with flowers like *Andromeda*. It had long been known to herbalists, yet was unknown to botanists, when discovered by Dr. James, in 1816, near Albany, and called *Monotropo procera*. In 1818, Nuttal established the genus, but mistook it for annual. It has as yet been found only in some sterile hilly sides, in the State of New York, in Genessee, near Albany, &c. It blossoms in July. It affords some varieties. 1. *Flaniculis.* 2. *Leucorhizn.* 3. *Elatior.* 4. *Pauciflora.*

PROPERTIES. The root is the officinal part resembling that of *Monotropa;* it has a vaped smell, and a mucilaginous astringent taste. It is employed by the Indians, the herbalists, and the Shakers of New Lebanon, as a valuable vermifuge, sudorific, anodyne, deobstruent and menagogue. They distinguish two kinds with purple and yellow stems, (called male and female) pretending that the first is best, but obviously wrongly. It is said to avail in all remittents, typhus and nervous fevers; it produces a profuse perspiration, and often stops the fever in a few hours. It also relieves the night hectic fever, without debilitating the patients. It avails in pleurisies and erysipelatose fever. It is chiefly good in all low stages of fevers. Employed also in cases of pains in the breast, and other diseases of the breast, made into a syrup. It is the base of some pectoral balsams. Also taken in decoction and in powder. My experiments on this root in diseases of the lungs, have not yet satisfied me of its utility; it appears useless in scrofulous consumption, but is beneficial in hectic fever and pains in the breast, much more so than *Hepatica*. This plant being rare, is sold high by the Shakers and herbalists. The *Eupatoriums*, much more common, is probably also a preferable equivalent.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE GOLDFINCH,

GOLDFINK, OIL THISTLE FINCH.

(Fringilla Cardualis, Lin.—La Chardonneret, Buff.

The bill is white, tipped with black; the forehead and chin are of a rich scarlet colour, which is divided by a black line passing from each corner of the bill to the eyes, which are dark; the cheeks are white; on of the head black, which colour extends downward from the nape on each side, dividing the white on the cheeks, from the white spot on the hinder part of the neck; the back and rump are of a cinnamon brown colour, the sides the same, but paler; belly white—greater wing coverts black; quills black, marked in the middle of each feather with yellow, forming, when the wing is closed, a large patch of that colour upon it; the tips white, the tail feathers are black, with a white spot on each, near the end; the egs are of a pale flesh colour.

Beauty of plumage, says the lively Count De Buffon, melody of song, sagacity, and docility of disposition, seem all united in this charming little bird, which, were it rare, and imported from a foreign country, would be more highly valued. Goldfinches begin to sing early in the spring, and continue till the time of breeding is over; when kept in a cage, they will sing the greater part of the year.

In a state of confinement, they are much attached to their keeper, and will learn a variety of things, such as to draw up small buckets, containing their water and food, to fire a cracker, and such like.

They construct a very neat and compact nest, which is composed of moss, dried grass, and roots, lined with wool, hair, the down of thistles, and other soft and delicate substances. The female lays five white eggs, marked with spots of a deep purple colour at the larger end. They feed their young with caterpillars and insects; the old birds feed on various kinds of seeds, particularly those of the thistle, of which they are extremely fond. Goldfinches breed with the Canary; this intermixture succeeds best between the cock Goldfinch and the hen Canary, whose offspring are productive, and are said to resemble the male, in the shape of the bill, and in the colours of the head and wings, and the hen in the rest of the body.

Correct Likenesses
TAKEN in Profile in several tastes, from 25 cents to $2. Also.

Portraits in Miniature
Neatly executed in bust, half length, full length, and family groups, from
$5 to $15,
And the resemblance warranted perfect, by
J. WILSON,
67 Arcade, west avenue, (up stairs.)
feb 1—4.*

Glue, Neat's Foot Oil,
CURLED Hair, and Cane Bid Whips, constantly on hand and for Sale at Smith & Brown's, No. 21 Chestnut street, or at the Manufactory of CHARLES CUMMINGS,
7th above Poplar Lane, or No. 442, north 3d st.
N. B. The highest prices given for Glue Scraps, Cow Tails and Cattle's Feet. oct. 1—ly

CARD.
L. M. CANTELO respectfully invites the public to examine an entire new article, made expressly for the cure of CORNS, and some of the most prominent diseases that follow when neglected; such as RHEUMATISM, &c. *Brown's Corn Extract*, &c. is the approval of by all who have given it a trial. The bill of directions points out other benefits derived from its use; the cure is immediate and interesting to all persons. Apply at the store, 113 Dock street, two doors above the Post office, or at the proprietors, (C. MERRILL) 176 Centre street, a few doors above Fourth. jan 7—tf

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American Feathered Game.
The Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, Woodcock, and Snipe.
THE Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, the following Treatise, viz: The Natural History of Grouse, Pheasant, (or Patridge,) Partridge, (or Quail,) Hare and Rabbit, Woodcocks and Snipes.

The drawings will be made from the birds themselves of the size of life, and coloured with the greatest accuracy. They will be drawn on plates 12½ by 16½ inches, and characteristic scenery introduced, so as to form a beautiful picture.

The work will be published as soon as a sufficient number of names is obtained, the drawings will be commenced, and the plates traced as they are published, to subscribers, and in separate paperbound cards with covers, to prevent injury.

These five plates will constitute those birds which are the chief objects of the pursuit of the sportsman; but, as many friends have introduced a water bird species as game land birds, *the canvass back Duck* may be added in the list, if those who subscribe to the former will authorize it.

Those who may wish to assist the author, will please send their names and addresses to the subscriber at as early a period as possible, stating whether they will take the five or the six plates. Persons residing in distant towns will do well to join with some of their friends in this city, and have their names all in a list, to make it an object for an agency there, to whom the plates may be sent, and payment made for the same.

In order to place the work upon a permanent footing, and remove all difficulties from the minds of those who intend to subscribe, the publisher states, that they are at liberty to withdraw their subscriptions for the remainder of the plates, after the delivery of the first drawing, should it not appear that their expectations or pecuniary advantage be answered, by giving notice to the publisher within one month after the receipt of the same, will be deemed by him an assent on their part, to take the whole originally subscribed for.

Terms $1.25 each plate, beautifully coloured and on pasteboard cases, to be paid for on delivery.

All communications must be *post paid*, and addressed to the subscriber, No. 5 Library street Philadelphia

JNO. DOUGHTY.
feb 18—tf

Greene County, ss.
AT an Orphan's Court held and kept at Waynesburg on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1832, before the Honorable Thomas H. Baird and his Associates Judges present.—Upon the petition of Edward Fletcher and others, heirs at law of William Fletcher, late of the township of Jefferson in the county of Greene, deceased, Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased requiring them to be and appear at an orphan's court, to be held at the place and on the day of the first session of said decedent at the valuation thereof, and on case no the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased neglect or refuse so to take the same, then to show cause, if any they have, why the premises should not be sold according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. By the court. WM. T. HAYE.
Test: JOHN CLARK, Clerk.
feb 18—4t

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Isaac Sharpless*, deceased, are desired to present them to the subscriber, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. And all persons who have presented or hereafter may present claims against the said estate, yet if there should remain an account unsettled, it is desired it may now be rendered, as it is the particular wish of the administrators to settle every account existing against the said estate. All persons indebted will please make immediate payment to TOWNSEND SHARPLESS, } Admr's.
feb —1832 JOHN P. SHARPLESS, M. D. }

To Brewers.
FOR sale, one pair of Mal Kilns with Geering to them. Apply at No. 7, North Ninth street, or at No. 106, North Eighth street. dec 24—tf

Winter Goods,
AT NO. 319 MARKET STREET.
WILLIAM BARRETT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, a large assortment of WINTER GOODS—Some of which are,
Ace, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Petershams, &c.
Opening Shawls, full length and square, Merinoes, Plaid Bombazines, Toilenet, Valencia, Silk and other Vestings—Flushings, Buckings.
Hosiery, plain and fancy Cotton—do assortment of English, Welsh, Swanskin, and Domestic Flannels—A variety of Blankets—Goat's hair, Buffed and other Cassetts—Tartan Plaids assorted—Plain and Twilled Circassians and Bombazines—
A variety of English, German and French Merino Cloths—Every description of Hosiery—
Castor, Hoskin, Fur, Beckskin, Silk and Woollen Gloves of new'd prices.
Merino, Worsted and Guernsey Shirts, Silks, Such as, Gros de Naples, Gros de Tour, Gros de Berlin, Florence, &c.
All kinds of Shawls, Book, plain and fig'd Swiss Muslins —Russia and Irish Table Linens, &c.

He wishes those persons who want articles in his line, to favour him with a call before buying elsewhere. It will also give him much pleasure, to display his stock of goods to persons who do not wish to purchase, as he considers no trouble.
N. B. He wholesales and retails for cash or approved acceptances. jan 8—3mo.

THOMSONIAN
BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE,
No. 152, south Fourth street, opposite Dr. Physick,
NOW open and for sale, all kinds of Botanic Medicine, in various forms, the most valuable medicinal barks, roots and herbs, that have been found and approved by medical men. Much care and pains have been taken to collect all the principal vegetable medicines used in Dr. Thomson's system of medical botany. These, with many other kinds are well preserved, in a proper state, or pulverized, and tinctured, with proper directions for using them. Various preparations and compounds of vegetables, barks, gums, balsams, &c. that have been approved and used successfully in some of the most hopeless cases of fevers, Consumptions, Coughs, Dropsies, Rheumatisms, Asthma, Venereal Disorders Scrofula, Gout, Liver Complaints, common diseases of women, &c. These, with several valuable patent medicines and specifics, are offered on the most reasonable terms for cash. Country physicians and others, ordering packages, will be carefully supplied. A new and infallible remedy for ague, or chills and fever, is now offered to the afflicted at a very moderate price. Tincture for colics, cramp, or hives, whooping cough, a sure remedy, which if duly administered, will relieve the most distant disease of children even less severe than a common cold.—In asthma and croup, its value cannot be told; it affords immediate relief. Thomson's Drops for the Head Stomach. The above medicine in sickness, are respectfully invited to call.
dec 31—3mos. WM ARMSTRONG.

A NEW DISCOVERY:
BOOK-KEEPING,
THE Subscriber proposes to teach book-keeping; he will from his new plan, teach the science of Book-keeping in half the time than any other who advertises to teach in the city. The instructions given shall be decidedly more extensive and systematical, than any other taught in the Union.
Satisfactory proof of the above will be given at the Academy, S. W. Corner of South and Race streets, Philadelphia.
jan 28—tf S. HIGGINGAL.

Morison's Pills.
THE Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, London; for the cure of all the various Diseases to which man is subject.
The Hygeian system of Physiology recognises one Real Disease only to which *Man is subject*, that is, *The Impurity of the Blood*, from whence arises every disorder. The Universal Medicine cure, because they purge the blood of the bad humours, purify the blood and restore its free circulation. They are composed vegetable, and perfectly harmless in their operation.
The pills are sold in packets, at $1, $2, and $3, each. Morisonian or Family Advice, price $2.50.—Also, Practical Proofs, with an expose of the system, price 25 cents. For sale by J. STRENGE, Agent for Penn.
No. 295 Market street, Philadelphia.
By appointment of Dr. H. Shepheard Moral Hygeian Delegate in the U. S. at New York.
N. B. Printed sheets, containing a short expose of the Hygeian System, may be had *gratis*, as above. feb 4—3mo.*

For Sale,
A VALUABLE Papermill with two engines, on Buck Run, situate in East and West Fallowfield township, Chester co, Pa., 37 miles from Phila.) with 26 acres of land, about 21 acres of meadow, and arable land, and the remainder thriving timber. The mill and works are a substantial 4½ Mill house, with a full supply of wash water, from a spring, conveyed into a settling pond and from thence in pipes to the Mill and into each of the engines, five good screens, a good press drum near the mill, with a full supply of water at all times of the year. There are also a dwelling house, a good stone barn, and a large orchard of apple trees in their prime of bearing, &c. If not sold by the 1st of March next, it will then be for rent. Enquire of Messrs. Dull & White, merchants, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber near the premises, at his Mills on Doe Run. ELISHA PHIPPS.
jan 28—3t*

Washington Hotel,
(Late Mrs. Yohe's) No. 6 *north Fourth st. Phila.*
THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has recently taken the above commodious establishment, which enjoys one of the most advantageous locations in the city, being in the centre of business, and intends devoting his unremitting personal exertions in the conducting thereof.
The house has undergone considerable alteration and improvement, and the best arrangements it is believed have been adopted for the convenience and comfort of the boarders.
The subscriber hopes, by his assiduity and attention, to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him while proprietor of the Mansion House Tavern, north Third street, and the Indian Queen Hotel, south Fourth street; and for which he tenders his most grateful acknowledgements.
feb 11—3mos HORATIO WADE.

The Museum
Of Foreign Literature, Science and Art,
No. 116—FOR FEBRUARY, 1832.—Just published.
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Six Cents Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. WILSON EVANS, a COLORED BOY, indented apprentice at the Coal Grate and Fender making business. Evans is in the turned in 19 years old, his person slender built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark and florid complexion—had on, when he went away, a light green coat, dark fancy cassimere pantaloons, black velvet vest, black stock, and black hat. He is now the same age and height; rather stouter built, dark hair, dark eyes, and light complexion—had on when he went away, a dark brown tight body coat, grey cassimere pantaloons of no gear the same—black cloth vest, a black cravat or stock, and black fur hat. All persons are forbid trusting, harbouring or employing said boy, and whoever will apprehend and secure said apprentice to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges will be paid. JAMES M. JACKSON,
122 north F